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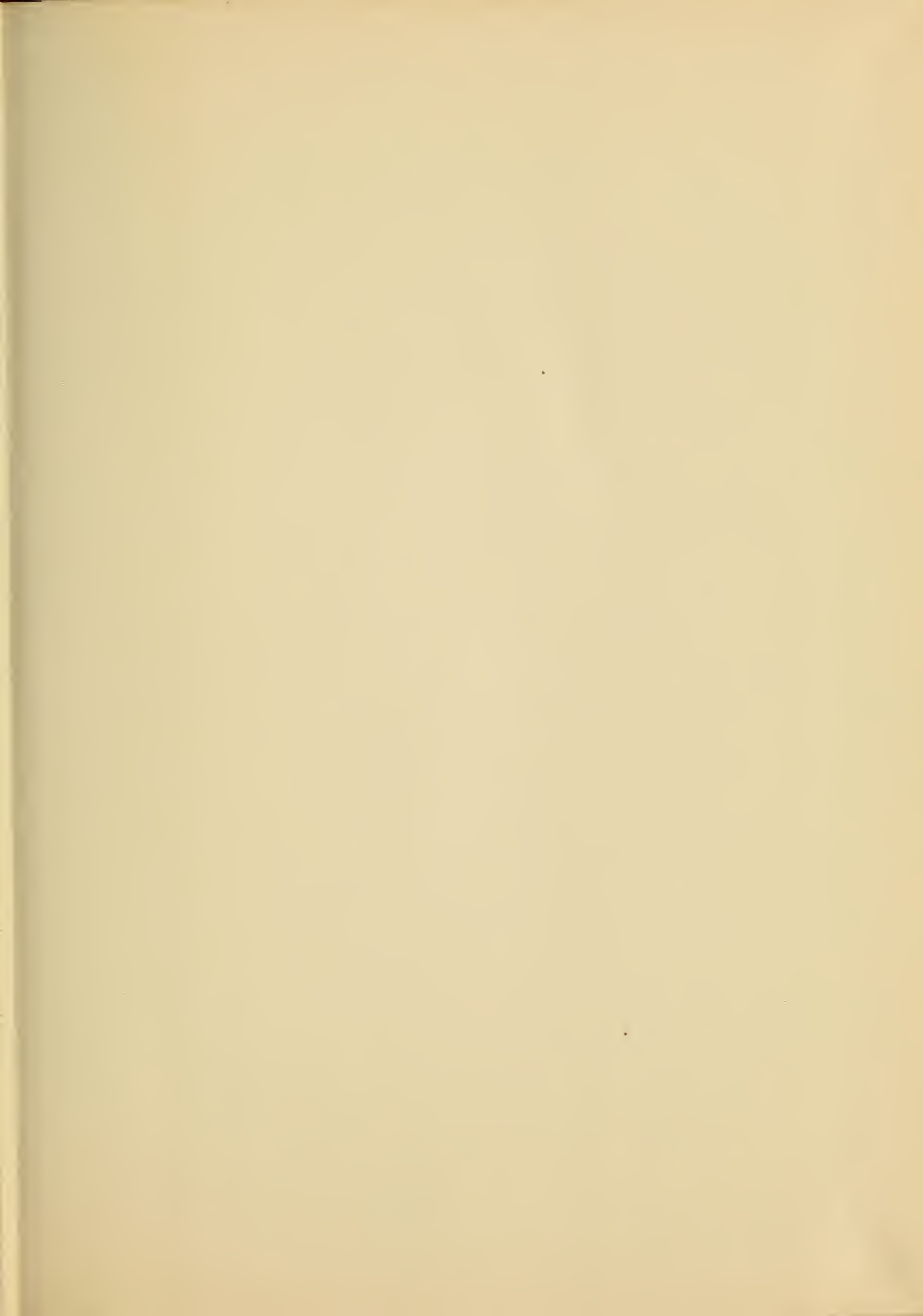
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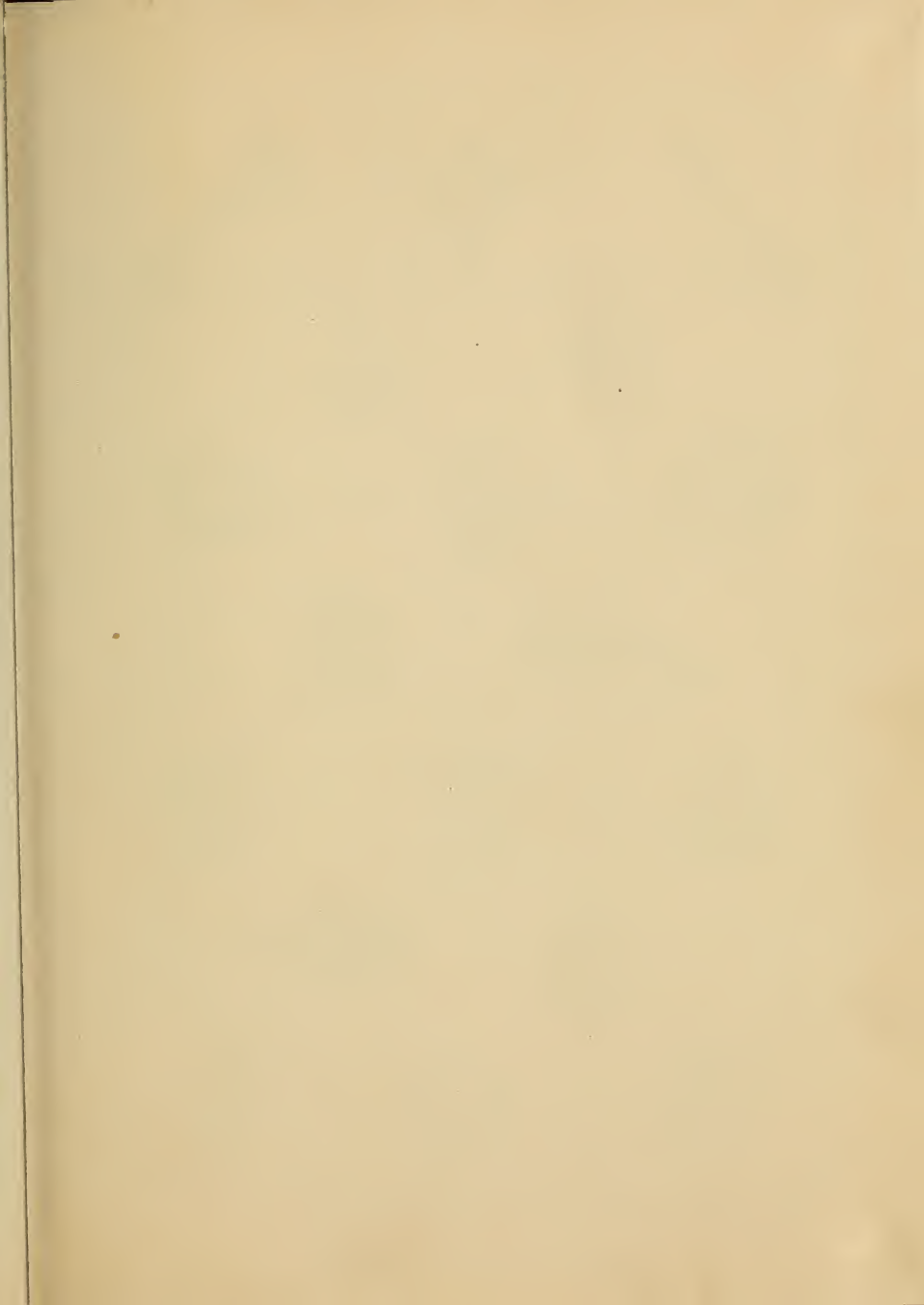
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ACADEMIC SORORITY BADGES

THE
SORORITY HANDBOOK

BY

Mrs. IDA (SHAW) MARTIN

SEVENTH EDITION

BOSTON
5 GOBDEN STREET

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IDA SHAW MARTIN

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PREFACE TO THE SEVENTH EDITION

In general plan the present edition follows that used in the six preceding issues. There are a few departures, however, that call for special mention. The most important of these is the substitution of the word *Academic* for the word *Congress* in defining those sororities that were built to meet the needs of students in the colleges of liberal arts. The designation previously employed was found to be inadequate, since several organizations worthy of representation in the present issue were not members of the National Panhellenic Congress.

The Junior and Professional classifications have been retained. The word *Junior* is still used to designate those sororities that confine their charter grants to Junior, or two-year Colleges. In the case of the Professional Sororities the alphabetical arrangement has been followed instead of the separate divisions formerly employed. The particular class of each, however, has been indicated in parenthesis. It is believed that this method of presentation will prove a convenience to the reader.

The admission of many new names to the list of colleges in the section given over to statistical data has crowded out several that were formerly featured because of the prominence or age of their local Greek-letter societies. The elimination of this material made special classification unnecessary. Of

the one hundred seven colleges listed in this edition there are but eight that are for women only,—Adelphi, Brenau, Florida, Goucher, Hollins, Hunter, Newcomb and Randolph-Macon.

IDA SHAW MARTIN.—**ΔΔΔ**
(Mrs. Wm. Holmes Martin.)

5 Cobden Street,
Roxbury, Massachusetts.
January 1, 1921.

CHAPTER I

The Higher Education of Women

To the popular mind the higher education of women is synonymous with a college education. Strictly speaking the term covers a wider field and includes professional as well as collegiate training. The college girl is probably quite familiar with the four types of institutions at which the alumnae of secondary schools may continue their education, viz., the coeducational college, the independent college, the affiliated college and the coordinate college.

Coeducation is the popular and prevailing system of college education in the United States. About sixty per cent of the six hundred colleges in the country are coeducational, while there are less than twenty independent colleges of high grade, seven affiliated colleges and about the same number of coordinate colleges. To understand the reasons for this characteristic feature as a well-defined policy in our system of education, we must turn back the pages of our country's history.

The close of the Revolution found the American States independent, but not united. The country was without a head and Congress without power. There was distress and discontent on all sides, for business was at a standstill and the country was in danger of dropping to pieces. A fortunate circumstance at this critical period was the common interest that seven of the thirteen states had in the great Northwest

Territory. The people were buoyed up by the hope that these states would release their claims and by transferring their interests to the national government would furnish Congress with the means to pay off the war debt. This generosity was of far-reaching significance in its influence upon education in the Western States. The thirteen original colonies had copied closely the educational systems of the Old World, particularly those of England. The great Northwest Territory was sparsely settled and education was at best embryonic. An ordinance passed in 1787 by the Continental Congress provided for the government of this vast section and specified that there should be a reservation in every township for the maintenance of public schools. This was later interpreted as providing also for the reservation of lands for university endowment. In this way the future of the state university was assured. At the time this ordinance was passed, however, there was no thought in the minds of the legislators that a strong impulse was given to the higher education of women. The daughters of colonial homes were busy with baking and brewing, with spinning and weaving, with the manifold household duties for which no labor-saving devices had yet been invented. Even the daughters of the well-to-do had little time or interest for any education save such superficial knowledge as might be acquired at the fashionable finishing school.

The half century following the Revolution was noteworthy for the establishment of district schools and academies, and for the awakening of new ideas concerning the education of girls. The year 1830, when the first locomotive was built, is an epoch-marking date in the history of the United States

and no less so in the history of the higher education for women. The building of railroads and the consequent growth of cities was followed by a great revival in educational interests, resulting in state supervision and the opening of high and normal schools for girls. The years immediately following witnessed the transfer of many industries from the home to the factory and deprived women of their usual occupations, leaving them a large measure of leisure.

It is not to conservative New England, so lavish with her gifts to her sons, but to pioneer Ohio that we must look for the beginning of college education for women. Oberlin College, opened in 1833 as the Oberlin Collegiate Institute, but not chartered as a college until 1850, was the first institution to offer advanced courses to women as well as men. In 1836 Mary Lyon secured a charter from the Massachusetts Legislature for Mount Holyoke Seminary, which though it did not pretend to offer collegiate courses yet stood firm for serious work and high standards. Wesleyan College, incorporated by the Legislature of Georgia and opened in 1839, was the first woman's college to receive a charter from any state, and was one of a number of schools opened about this same time in the South for the higher education of women. Galesburg, Ill., is worthy of mention as having had enterprise enough to support two colleges, Knox and Lombard, both of which admitted women practically from the beginning, the former in 1845, the latter in 1851. In 1853 Antioch College in Ohio was opened under the presidency of Horace Mann and admitted men and women on equal terms. Elmira College, established in 1855 by the Presbyterian Synod, was the first woman's college in the north to receive a charter. The state universities

of Iowa and Utah, opened respectively in 1847 and 1850, admitted women from the first. A few institutions under religious control in the Middle West, bearing the name of college, but doing work little higher than the best secondary schools of the present time, were induced to admit women as the result of these experiments. Except, however, in the districts, where the influence of these pioneer schools was felt, little marked progress was made. Women were still the slaves of tradition.

Strangely enough it is to the Civil War that we must look for the complete emancipation of women educationally. The continuous fighting during the four years of the war and the consequent drafts upon the Northern states for soldiers drained this section of its men and led to the employment of women as teachers in the secondary schools. This arrangement, at first considered only temporary, proved to be permanent, and thinking men soon realized that the much debated question of higher education for women had become a matter of expediency. In this time of immediate need what was more natural than that the people should demand that existing colleges hitherto sacred to men should open their doors to women? The well-endowed universities made a strong stand against what they considered an intrusion. They claimed that they did this from a sense of duty to the past, to the founders and givers of endowments. The state universities, however, could make no such plea. Their endowments came from state or federal government without restriction as to sex, and the people failed to see the need of establishing separate college for women when the state universities were already in existence. Before long their doors, willingly or unwillingly

swung open to maid as well as man,—Kansas in 1866, Indiana and Wisconsin in 1867, California in 1868, Minnesota, Missouri and Nebraska in 1869, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio in 1870. The opening of the University of Michigan to women was in direct opposition to the wishes of the faculty upon demand from the state legislature and is interesting as showing the sentiment of the people. All state universities organized since 1871 have admitted women from the first.

Conditions in the states along the Atlantic seaboard were very different. There were no state universities and the famous colleges already established refused to admit women. Certain concessions, to be sure, have been made after prolonged agitation, as in the case of Radcliffe, opened as Harvard Annex in 1879, incorporated as a college for women in 1894 and granting its own degrees, where the instruction is given by members of the Harvard faculty and the diplomas countersigned by the President of Harvard University as a guarantee that the degrees are equivalent to the corresponding degrees given by the university; again in the case of Barnard, opened in 1889 and incorporated in 1900 as an undergraduate woman's college of Columbia University, where the instruction is given entirely by professors appointed by university trustees and assigned to service in Barnard, where the A. B. degree is granted by the university and women who have taken their first degree are admitted to Columbia on the same terms as men, and lastly, in the case of the Woman's College of Brown University, established as a regular department in 1897, though women were admitted informally as early as 1892. These concessions grudgingly given turned many promising young women, who resented this attitude of what they con-

sidered selfish monopoly, to the independent colleges for women and resulted in the marked and vigorous growth of these institutions in the East. Four of these, Vassar, Wells, Wellesley and Smith, were chartered within a period of ten years, and were soon followed by Bryn Mawr, Goucher and Randolph-Macon Woman's College. Mt. Holyoke, Hollins and Wheaton grew out of famous seminaries. Rockford College in Illinois, opened as a seminary in 1849, chartered as a college in 1892, and Mills College in California, opened as a seminary in 1865, chartered as a college in 1885, are the only examples of independent colleges of A rank for women in the vast section devoted to coeducation. By their smallness they bear eloquent testimony to the popular demand for coeducation.

Newcomb College at New Orleans, opened in 1886 and affiliated with Tulane University, but entirely distinct as regards its location and faculty, and Florida College for Women, opened in 1905 as an affiliated college of the state university, which had become coeducational in 1888, are examples of the old-time Southern prejudice. The abandonment of coeducation at Western Reserve University in 1888 after a trial of sixteen years and the establishment of a coordinate college for women under the university charter resulted from a decision of the trustees to call the college back to its original purpose, to educate men only, a decision which seemed the wisest solution of the difficulties growing out of an attempt to engraft coeducation upon an institution modeled after New England ideas. The decision of the trustees of Wesleyan University to limit the number of women admitted in any one year to twenty per cent. of the whole number of students enrolled in the preceding year and their later acknowledg-

ment of defeat when they voted to admit no women after the class of 1913, may be taken as another instance of the futility of the attempt to introduce coeducation at a New England college. The segregation policy of Chicago University, adopted by the trustees in October, 1902, whereby separate instruction is provided as far as possible for men and women during the freshman and sophomore years, was explained at the time as due in a large measure to the proximity of the university to a great metropolis and the increasing enrolment of young women students. The decision of the trustees of Leland Stanford, Jr. University to limit the number of women students to five hundred at any time is in harmony with the founder's purpose. Adelphi College, after sixteen years of coeducation, solved its own particular problem in 1912 by becoming a woman's college.

The aim of the trustees of Middlebury College in establishing a coordinate institution in 1903 after twenty years of coeducation and the complete separation of the two in the required work of the first two years is said to be due to a desire to make suitable and adequate provision for the culture and intellectual training of young women, to enable them to enjoy a more distinct social life while in college and to provide for them an independent system of honors and prizes. The College for Women opened at Bucknell University in 1905, though at present only a hall of residence, since very little instruction is given separately, is nevertheless the beginning of a definite plan for separation. The system of coordination in vogue for some years at Colby and the more recent decision to introduce separation in chapel exercises are the first steps toward the establishment of an affiliated col-

lege for women. The opening of Jackson College for women in 1910, after an experience of eighteen years with coeducation at Tufts, came as no surprise to the college world of New England. The coordinate college seems to be the accepted solution of the vexatious problem of providing collegiate instruction for women in connection with well-established colleges for men.

CHAPTER II

The Evolution of the Sorority System

The year 1776, remarkable in the annals of history as witnessing the beginning of a mighty nation through the union of thirteen colonies, a union that was to stand preeminently for the brotherhood of man, saw also the foundations laid for another union, another brotherhood, that, like its prototype, was destined to grow into a mighty power. On the fifth of December, the Phi Beta Kappa Society was founded at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va. This was the first of the secret Greek-letter Societies and therefore the parent of the modern fraternity system, which has become so large a factor in the college life of the United States.

The originators of Phi Beta Kappa made early provision for charter grants to other colleges, yet nearly half a century passed before its roll numbered five chapters and before another Greek-letter society was founded. Colleges were few and scattered, the country in the throes of a great war. The colleges established prior to the Revolution were but nine in number, Harvard (1636), William and Mary (1693), Yale (1701), Princeton (1746), King's, now Columbia (1754), Pennsylvania (1757), Rutgers (1763), Brown (1764), and Dartmouth (1770). No small proportion of their endowment had come from the mother country, but the Declaration of Independence naturally put an end to donations from England and crippled the resources of existing colleges. The

period of business depression immediately following the close of the war, the general instability of the government, the continued difficulties with England resulting in the War of 1812, were not conducive to ease of mind or educational progress.

The years from 1821 to 1837, however, found the country in a flourishing condition. The United States had demonstrated on land and sea its right to be considered a world power. Its credit was good, its people prosperous. The tremendous impulse given to trade and immigration by the use of steam as a motive power, the rapid development of the country owing to the construction of state roads and artificial waterways, the mighty stimulus afforded public thought by the daily appearance of the penny newspaper, the great awakening of interest in popular education as a result of the heroic labors of Horace Mann in Massachusetts and of Henry Barnard in New York, had produced a nation that was alert and enterprising. It was but natural that these same years of peace, prosperity and progress should witness the establishment of many new colleges as well as a great increase in matriculation at the older institutions.

While a college is small it is possible for every student to know intimately all the others and to be in close touch with the different members of the faculty, but, as the numbers increase, the personal relation between professor and student is eliminated more and more, and the undergraduates are forced to find sympathetic companionship in a small group of classmates. So long as a boy is conscious of sympathy and interest on the part of the family in himself, his hopes, his plans, his ambitions, he will seek no further, but the moment he has lost faith in those of his own household he will go elsewhere

in search of the perfect understanding that his nature craves. The American professor is a boy at heart, so he understands young men, but the pressure of work is severe both in and out of the classroom and there is a limit to human possibilities, to human endurance. The crowded classroom, the ascetic dormitory, the cheerless boarding house gave birth to the fraternity. They have given birth to worse impulses, but to no better. That the fraternity became a college society instead of a more limited organization, that it eventually included members from all undergraduate classes instead of being restricted to those of one particular year is a tribute to the democratic spirit and magnanimity of the American college student.

The need and attractiveness of these organizations is attested to by the fact that fourteen vigorous fraternities were founded at Northern colleges within the next quarter century,—Kappa Alpha, 1825, Sigma Phi, 1827, Delta Phi, 1827, all three at Union, Alpha Delta Phi, Hamilton, 1832, Psi Upsilon, Union, 1833, Delta Upsilon, Williams, 1834, Beta Theta Pi, Miami, 1839, Chi Psi, Union, 1841, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Yale, 1844, Delta Psi, Columbia, 1847, Zeta Psi, New York University, 1847, Phi Gamma Delta, Jefferson, 1848, Theta Delta Chi, Union, 1848, Phi Delta Theta, Miami, 1848. Alpha Sigma Phi, Yale, 1845, was also established during this period, but did not enter upon a career of extension until rather recently. The period from 1850 to the Civil War was an era of instability, yet six new fraternities came into existence, four in the North and two in the South,—Phi Kappa Sigma, Pennsylvania, 1850, Phi Kappa Psi, Jefferson, 1852, Chi Phi, Princeton, 1854, which lays claim to being a revival of a similarly

named society established at the same college thirty years before, Sigma Chi, Miami, 1855, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Alabama, 1856, Delta Tau Delta, Bethany, 1859. The five years immediately following the close of the Civil War are remarkable as giving birth to five fraternities and those all founded in Virginia,—Alpha Tau Omega, Virginia Military Institute, 1865, Kappa Alpha (Southern Order), Washington and Lee, 1865, Pi Kappa Alpha, University of Virginia, 1868, Sigma Nu, Virginia Military Institute, 1869, Kappa Sigma, University of Virginia, 1869. These twenty-five fraternities, together with one other, Phi Sigma Kappa, founded at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1873, had the field practically to themselves for more than thirty years, but the twentieth century has given evidence of renewed activity in founding fraternities, for the first two decades witnessed the birth of several vigorous orders.

When opportunities for collegiate training became a possibility for women, it was but natural, especially in the coeducational institutions, that college girls should be anxious to enjoy the manifest advantages that membership in the men's organizations secured. It was not surprising, then, to find that one-third of the existing sororities were founded at coeducational colleges within three years after the admission of women. The first secret society for women, so far as is known, was the Adelphean, founded at Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga., in 1851, which changed its name in 1905 to Alpha Delta Phi, and again in 1913 to Alpha Delta Pi. A similar sorority, established in 1852 as the Philomathean, became Phi Mu and a national in 1904. Though these two societies were suspended for a few years during the Civil War, owing to the closing of

the institution, both were kept alive through the efforts of resident members. Another society, founded in 1856, and interesting historically as probably the first one composed of women to bear a Greek name, was Chi Theta Delta, which existed for several years at the Troy Female Seminary, and which was instituted by delegations from the Rensselaer and Union chapters of Theta Delta Chi. The first national sorority was the I. C. Sorosis, founded at Monmouth College in 1867, and known since 1888 as Pi Beta Phi. The first sorority to bear a Greek name was Kappa Alpha Theta, founded at De Pauw University in 1870. The establishment of Kappa Kappa Gamma in this same year at Monmouth College, of Alpha Phi at Syracuse University in 1872, of Delta Gamma at Louis Institute,—a boarding school for girls at Oxford, Miss., the seat of the State University, in January, 1874, of Gamma Phi Beta at Syracuse University and of Sigma Kappa at Colby College in November of that same year, shows how simultaneous and spontaneous was the development of the fraternity idea among college women in different sections of the country. There is no doubt that numerous similar organizations existed in other colleges, for sorority records show a number of instances where such societies applied for charters and became enrolled as chapters of the more vigorous orders. The phenomenal growth of the latter and the rise of the more recent sororities can be readily accounted for by the rapid increase in matriculation.

Of the nine Greek-letter societies established prior to 1880 and in existence today, all have established chapters, but only four, the I. C. Sorosis, Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Kappa Gamma and Delta Gamma were anything more than local

organizations at that date. Alpha Phi established its second chapter at Northwestern in 1881, Gamma Phi Beta its second at the University of Michigan in 1882. Sigma Kappa waited nearly thirty years before granting its first charter. Alpha Delta Pi and Phi Mu remained locals for more than half a century. The fact that barely twenty chapters established between 1870 and 1880 have had an unbroken existence is a striking proof of the general disfavor with which the higher education of women was regarded in its experimental stage. The establishment of sixty-three vigorous chapters during the next decade shows conclusively that the experiment was a success and that the sorority idea was becoming firmly entrenched. The granting of sixty charters to college petitioners between 1890 and 1900 bears testimony to the growing popularity of collegiate training for women. The fact that over two hundred college chapters were established between 1900 and 1910, and that the following decade witnessed the establishment of almost four hundred, would indicate that the twentieth century is extending the heartiest kind of welcome to the sorority as well as to the college girl.

An interesting phase in the evolution of the system, and one that has come about quite naturally as a result of a growing popular interest in higher education, has been the founding of sororities for women enrolled in special university departments. Though by no means affecting such large numbers of matriculates, they are solving the same problems that confront the academic sororities, especially along the line of providing opportunities for the growth of congenial friendships. The simple social life that these organizations make possible is a great boon to those who are in a measure shut

out from active participation in the general college life that centers about the academic departments of the large universities.

Standards

The Inter-Sorority Conference of 1905 defined a national sorority as one having at least five chapters, all of them at institutions of collegiate rank. No definition of "collegiate rank" was attempted by the Conference and indeed there is no organization whose decision could be taken as official and final. Inasmuch as the United States exercises no federal control over the schools of the country, there is no national system of education and no national board of education to determine what particular kind or amount of work shall constitute a college or university. In the Annual Reports of the Department of the Interior, the United States Commissioner of Education groups all universities, colleges and technological schools, without any attempt at classification. There is much interesting information to be gleaned from these reports concerning the valuation of the real estate and apparatus of the different colleges and concerning the registration and faculty, but little to show that some of the six hundred are doing higher grade work than others. It is left to the student of college data to make his own deductions and the most natural inference is that a large endowment, a large corps of professors, a large registration, mean high standards, but conclusions from these premises alone are not necessarily correct.

In 1911, to be sure, a sincere effort was made by the United States Bureau of Education to give the public some idea of the relative standing of the various colleges on its list. Four

tentative groups were made, following a decision based on equipment, and on the amount, quality and kind of work done. The classification, however, called forth such a storm of opposition from faculties and trustees, whose institutions were rated lower than they deemed fair, that the plan had to be abandoned. The Bureau has since announced that for the present the classification of educational institutions has been suspended. For some time at least it will still devolve, as in the past, upon privately organized associations to set the collegiate standards for the country.

One organization that has done much to determine what the bachelor's degree should stand for is the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. This was founded at Boston in November, 1881, by seventeen college women, representing eight colleges, in the hope of uniting the alumnae of different institutions for practical educational work. Later by reason of the limitations placed upon admission, it came to be recognized as a power in the maintenance of high standards of education. No college applying for membership in the body corporate is examined unless it has fifty women graduates and an endowment of \$500,000. A preparatory department under the government or instruction of the college faculty is also a bar. Great stress is laid upon the educational qualifications of the corps of instruction, the average available income and the value of the equipment of the institution for the work it undertakes. Through rigid requirements for admission to its honor roll of colleges and universities the Association of Collegiate Alumnae has done much toward helping to raise and broaden collegiate standards in matters of endowment, equipment, course of study, faculties and salaries.

A similar organization, founded at Knoxville, Tenn., in 1903, is the Southern Association of College Women, which was an outgrowth of the clubs of Southern girls in Northern colleges. Its object is "to unite college women in the South for the promotion of higher education for women; to raise the standard of education for women; to develop preparatory schools and to define the line of demarcation between preparatory schools and colleges." The corporate members are all colleges recognized by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, the Carnegie Foundation, and the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States.

Another agency that is making for uniform standards is the honorary society. A charter grant from Phi Beta Kappa means that the institution receiving it has met the requirements as to organization, equipment, financial standing, faculty, enrolment, curriculum and entrance examinations demanded by a body of men who are well qualified by training and experience to decide what the word college should mean. It does not always follow, however, that a college is below grade because it has no chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. It is only recently that this honorary society began to become really representative, and some well-known colleges have not awakened to the need or meaning of a charter grant.

By far the most potent factor in the standardizing movement during the later years, and one that is being recognized by the sororities as particularly authoritative when the question of standards is under discussion, is the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. On April 16, 1905, Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave \$10,000,000, the income from which is to be applied to the payment of retiring allowances to

professors and officers of universities, colleges and technical schools in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland. The donor's original idea was to limit the benefits to undenominational and non-tax-supported institutions. On March 31, 1906, however, Mr. Carnegie gave an additional \$5,000,000, so as to include state and provincial colleges, where the application is approved by the governor and the legislature. The rules of the Foundation require that an institution to be entitled to the privileges of the retiring-allowance system must possess a revenue sufficient to guarantee stability, must maintain adequately organized collegiate departments and must require for admission enough training to insure real college work in the freshman class, namely fourteen units, a unit being defined as representing a year's study in a secondary school and constituting approximately a quarter of a full year's work. The Foundation believes that no college can maintain fair educational standards on an endowment less than \$200,000.

Another powerful force in the educational uplift and in the standardizing of all kinds of institutions is the General Education Board, chartered by Congress, January 12, 1903, following the offer of \$1,000,000 by Mr. John D. Rockefeller in 1902, its object being "the promotion of education within the United States of America, without distinction of race, sex or creed." In 1905, Mr. Rockefeller gave the sum of \$10,000,000 as a permanent endowment for the purposes of the Board, and two years later added \$32,000,000, one-third of which went into the permanent endowment fund. In 1920 Mr. Rockefeller increased the resources of the Board to the extent of \$70,000,000, giving a fund of \$50,000,000 to be used in assisting colleges and universities to increase teachers' sal-

aries, and the sum of \$20,000,000 for the improvement of medical education. One of the principal objects for which the income is expended is the increasing of the endowments of universities and colleges, the custom being to offer a certain number of thousands on condition that the institution raise a very much larger sum within a short period of time. The Board employs a force of experts in a systematic study of educational conditions and is thus enabled to use wisely the funds which have been placed at its disposal. The many "whirlwind" campaigns that have followed offers from the Board have been the inspiration that has raised a number of mediocre colleges to recognized rank and has made possible their presence on the rolls of the oldest and proudest sororities.

Another organization that has done much to stimulate independent self-activity through local initiative is the Southern Education Board, which began active work in January, 1902, and whose educational campaign has awakened the people in the vast section in which it operates to the need of adopting sound, constructive educational policies. No one that has watched the change that has come over the face of Southern education within the last two decades could be blind to the splendid work of this Board, which has given a distinct tone to all grades of education, from the lowest to the highest. The General Education Board has been of incalculable aid to the Southern Education Board in its efforts at uplift. Together they have worked for a finer spirit of nationalism, and the results are a splendid testimony to their success. The rapid growth of the many Southern sororities and the granting of numerous charters by strong Northern orders to institutions in the South give unmistakable proof of the improved collegi-

ate standards in a section that has been regarded for many years as the special home of the "finishing school."

Government

The supreme governing body of the sororities is the National Convention, which in most cases meets biennially. In order, however, that important questions requiring immediate decision may receive attention during the interim, it is customary for the sororities to place a certain amount of legislative, judicial and executive power in the hands of a few members who are responsible to the succeeding conventions for their acts and who constitute what is known as the Grand Council, the Executive Committee, or the Grand Chapter, as the case may be. The number of members elected for this purpose differs somewhat in the different sororities, but a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and, where a magazine is published, an Editor, are always found among the officers. These five officers are usually sufficient for a small sorority, but where the chapter roll numbers more than twenty, the task of welding so many separate units into an harmonious whole becomes a serious problem. Hence it has come to pass that the older and larger sororities have found it necessary to create new offices, in order that no member of the executive staff may have more work than she can accomplish satisfactorily, and in order that every phase of fraternity development may receive its due share of attention. The sororities are tending more and more toward retaining for longer periods than the usual interim of two years between conventions, those officers who show special ability along certain lines.

Publications

The publications of the sororities are of two kinds, those that may be seen by the uninitiated and those issued for members only. To the first class belong the magazines, the catalogues or directories, the songbooks, the histories and the calendars. Among the secret issues are the constitutions, convention reports, bulletins and rituals.

The magazines are usually quarterlies and devote most of their space to reports from chapters and personals about alumnae. Under the head of Exchanges each editor endeavors to keep her subscribers informed of all that is passing in the fraternity world. The years between 1870 and 1880 are noteworthy as marking the period during which a great impulse was given to fraternity journalism by the publication of magazines by many of the men's orders. The sororities were quick to see the advantages that such issues had and the next decade saw five in the field,—*The Golden Key* of Kappa Kappa Gamma in 1882, *The Anchora* of Delta Gamma in 1884, *The Arrow* of Pi Beta Phi, *The Kappa Alpha Theta* in 1885, and *The Alpha Phi Quarterly* in 1888. Delta Delta Delta followed with *The Trident* in 1891, Alpha Chi Omega with *The Lyre* in 1894, and Chi Omega with *The Eleusis* in 1899. Succeeding years have brought out *The Crescent* of Gamma Phi Beta, *The Alpha Xi Delta*, *Themis* of Zeta Tau Alpha, *The Angelos* of Kappa Delta, *The Triangle* of Sigma Sigma Sigma, *To Dragma* of Alpha Omicron Pi, *Mu Phi Epsilon Quarterly*, *The Beta Sigma Omicron*, *The Triangle* of Sigma Kappa, *The Adelphean* of Alpha Delta Pi, *The Parchment* of Sigma Iota Chi, *The Agalia* of Phi Mu, *The*

Adamas of Eta Upsilon Gamma, *The Lamp* of Delta Zeta, *The Phoenix* of Alpha Sigma Alpha, *The Shield* of Delta Sigma Epsilon, *The Laurel* of Pi Kappa Sigma. One of the most significant movements of the last few years has been the organized effort, on the part of fraternities and sororities, to provide for the endowment of the magazine.

Catalogues, or directories, have always been found very useful and have been issued with more or less frequency by all the sororities. The simple ones give merely the names and addresses of the members, but it is usual to find them well supplied with valuable historical data, the location and time of founding of each active and alumnae chapter, lists of present and past grand officers, chapter officers and statistical reports. All sororities find it a somewhat difficult task to compile their directories, and as an aid to the work have established card catalogues. The cards are sent out periodically with the request that the members return them to the cataloguer after answering the printed questions. It is possible in this way to secure promptly a great deal of accurate information, much of which is of permanent value.

Songbooks have been published by nearly all the sororities, and most of them are handsome volumes, filled with bright music and spirited poems, many of which possess distinct literary merit.

All the sororities of prominence have established archives and the majority of them have an officer whose duty it is to collect and arrange historical data. Whenever historical matter has been given to the public it has usually appeared in some issue of the magazine, which is known henceforth as the Historical Number. Kappa Kappa Gamma issued a small

pamphlet in 1903 for the use of its members and for distribution among its friends. The history of Delta Delta Delta, brought out in 1907, was the first and remained the only elaborate attempt in book form until 1909, when Chi Omega published a very attractive manual. Kappa Alpha Theta followed with an interesting brochure in 1911 and Alpha Chi Omega with an exhaustive volume in 1912, which was revised in 1917.

Constitutions, Convention Reports, Secret Bulletins and Rituals are not supposed to fall into the hands of any one who is not a member, so little is known of them by outsiders. It is not unusual, however, for members of different sororities, especially when friends or relatives, to discuss the common problems that confront the different organizations. In this way it is possible for those who are deeply interested in the advancement of the sorority idea to secure a very fair knowledge of the policies and regulations of the various organizations as laid down in the different constitutions.

Convention Reports are not guarded with any great care, and on many occasions very important decisions have been made public through discussions in the magazines. From the historical numbers one may glean information concerning the successive steps in all the great movements and changes of policies. The older and larger a sorority becomes, the more likely it is to discuss freely and publish widely much of what it actually has done, what it is doing, and what it expects to do. The system of exchanging magazines, first advocated publicly in Boston in 1891, practised occasionally before that time by broadminded, progressive editors, and in general vogue at the

present day, has done much to develop a marked similarity in general policies.

Secret Bulletins have been found very convenient by many sororities, particularly the larger ones, for the amount of routine correspondence is appalling where any attempt is made to secure marked intensive growth in a long roll of chapters. Secret issues afford great relief to overworked officials, place matter demanding immediate attention before all the chapters at the same time and create a reference library that is of incalculable benefit to the chapters themselves. To Chi Omega belongs the honor of issuing the first secret sorority magazine. Its *Mystagogue* appeared in 1905. Delta Delta Delta was a close second with its quarterly *Triton* in 1906 and elaborated the idea still further by starting a secret annual, called *The Trireme*, in 1908, supplementing these somewhat later with a monthly *Triglyph* and a weekly *Triad*. Phi Mu started its annual, now called *The Philomathean*, in 1907 and began its quarterly, *To Sakos*, in 1912. Alpha Chi Omega brought out its annual *Heraeum* in 1911 and two years later its monthly *Argolid*. Other private issues are Kappa Alpha Theta's *Bimonthly*, 1911, Kappa Delta's *Ta Takta*, 1911, Alpha Gamma Delta's *To Skiouros*, 1913, Beta Sigma Omicron's *Lamp*, 1913, Alpha Delta Pi's *Adelphian Chronicle*, 1915, Alpha Xi Delta's *Quill*, 1915. Pi Beta Phi publishes one issue of its quarterly *Arrow* for members only.

Alumnae Associations

The movement to keep the alumnae in close touch with the active work of the sorority and to provide congenial asso-

ciations for them is one of the more recent ideas that make for intensive growth. The prestige and dignity given by a strong body of alumnae, in addition to the financial backing afforded, will more than repay any society for the labor expended in looking out for the interests of the ex-collegio members. Strange to say, these numerous advantages were not recognized by the oldest sororities very early in their careers.

Pi Beta Phi was the pioneer in establishing alumnae associations, but its first graduate chapter was not formed until 1881. For ten years these bodies had all the privileges of active chapters save that of initiation. In 1892 the Alumnae Association was organized under a constitution of its own, and was given the right to hold conventions at the same time and place as the active chapters. In 1901 a marked change in policy was made and the entire work along this line was given over to the Grand Vice-President. Alumnae clubs may send representatives to the convention if they choose, but, though these delegates have the right to the floor in the general sessions, they have no vote save through the Alumnae Department's one representative, who is whenever possible the Alumnae Editor of the *Arrow*. In special sessions of their own these alumnae representatives may legislate on all matters of interest to the alumnae clubs.

Other sororities, however, did not copy the idea immediately, probably because conditions were not favorable to its dissemination. The magazine was in embryo, exchanges unknown. Alpha Phi was the first to follow by the establishment of two alumnae chapters in 1889, but it has never permitted any association to exist that is not the direct out-

growth of an active chapter. Each is given representation in the national convention.

Delta Delta Delta was the first sorority to provide at its very inception for the organization of Alliances, as it terms its alumnae associations. It is unique in having a special constitution for them and a special ritual, by taking which graduates become eligible to membership in an Alliance. The first was formed in August, 1892. For a number of years only graduates were permitted to take the higher degree, but the convention of 1900 modified this policy somewhat, so that it is now possible for a non-graduate member to become associated with an Alliance. Provision is made at the national convention for an Alliance session and for representation in the undergraduate section as well. The Convention of 1906 provided for a special officer who has charge of all matters pertaining to the Alliances. The Convention of 1910 arranged for the formation of alumnae clubs, these same to be without voting privileges or other benefits of the regular Alliances.

Kappa Kappa Gamma leaders recognized the desirability of alumnae associations as early as 1887, and agitated the matter vigorously in their magazine, but the idea received no encouragement from the active membership. A group of Chicago alumnae, who were in charge of the sorority's exhibit for the World's Fair, petitioned the Convention of 1892 for a charter. After prolonged and heated discussion the vote was finally carried, but as the alumnae found the requirements of a chapter burdensome they returned their charter in 1896. A few other associations and clubs were organized after this, but it was not until the Convention of 1902 that this sorority as a whole recognized the need or importance of providing

for its alumnae. At that time the work was put into the hands of the officers' deputies, and the growth has been phenomenal. At the Convention of 1906 a national organization of the alumnae association was effected under the control of three special officers, who serve as president, secretary and treasurer. One whole day is given over to the associations at convention for the transaction of business of special interest to alumnae.

Gamma Phi Beta organized its first group of alumnae in December, 1892, and has always given the associations all the privileges of the active chapters.

Kappa Alpha Theta made no formal provision for alumnae associations prior to the Convention of 1893, but in that year it organized the Alpha Alumnae at Greencastle, Ind. The associations are named alphabetically in order of founding regardless of location, so, except in the case of the first, the names of the associations are different from the active chapters with which they are allied, a method that seems a trifle confusing when it is customary to name the groups from the cities in which they are located or from the chapters with which they are affiliated.

Delta Gamma granted its first charter to alumnae in 1895 and until 1903 this was the only alumnae chapter. The sorority has made provisions for two kinds of groups, alumnae chapters and alumnae associations, the former possessing a charter, paying dues and having a vote in convention.

Chi Omega established its first alumnae chapter in 1900. It gives a vote to every alumna attending convention. Charters are granted to alumnae chapters on practically the same

conditions as those to college petitioners and examinations are required of them as of the active chapters.

Chapter Houses

The chapter house movement among sororities came about quite naturally, because at many colleges the houses of the men's fraternities were a conspicuous feature of the student life. Many faculties have fostered the development of the fraternity house idea because it relieved them of the necessity of providing accommodations for a large number of students, and, to a certain extent, of the supervision of the inmates, but not all have been ready to accord the same privileges to the sorority girls, and dormitory life or residence with relatives is still insisted upon at certain universities. The city university, drawing its material largely from the immediate environs, offers but little or no opportunity for the sorority house, though it is not unusual for chapters at such colleges to have rooms which provide ample opportunities for spending a quiet hour in rest or study, passing the night after some college function, or offering informal entertainment to members or friends.

Alpha Phi took the initiative in 1886 when it erected a chapter house at Syracuse. Other sorority chapters were quick to see the advantages of such a course, and many now have homes which they own wholly or in part.

Panhellenism

The Panhellenic movement dates back to the time when the Boston University chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma se-

cured permission from the convention assembled at Bloomington, Ind., August, 1890, to invite the other sororities to meet in convention at Boston. The proposed work, as set forth in *The Key*, was to be that of recommendation only, the reports to be adopted or rejected as each sorority should decide. An attempt, however, was to be made, "To secure (1) uniformity of inter-fraternity courtesy, (2) cooperation in purchasing fraternity jewelry and stationery for purposes of increased security and cheapness, (3) a practical Panhellenic plan for the World's Fair, (4) uniformity in the dates of the fraternity publications, (5) inter-chapter cooperation and etiquette."

A careful reading of the report of that first inter-sorority convention, which is given verbatim in practically all sorority magazines of that time, will show how earnest and enthusiastic were the Panhellenic pioneers and how much might have been accomplished had the work continued without interruption. The probable reason for the failure of a movement so auspiciously begun may be found in the fact that there was no city at which representatives from all the sororities could meet conveniently. Though the value of the work accomplished appealed to all, the expense incidental to providing entertainment for the official delegates during such a session probably deterred other sororities from extending a like invitation.

The Congress of Fraternities

Beginning in the spring of 1892, representatives appointed by all the sororities and by many of the fraternities held monthly meetings in Chicago for the purpose of securing space and arranging a fraternity exhibit at the World's Columbian

Exposition of 1893. All the sororities were heartily in favor of the idea, but as only half of the fraternities took any active interest in the matter, the unique and interesting plan of the Panhellenic Committee had to be abandoned. A fraternity congress was substituted with one half day given to the fraternities, another half day to the Greek Press, and a third half day to the sororities. Although the meetings themselves were most inspiring and hundreds of fraternity members were present at the social gatherings, little of real or permanent value was accomplished, though for some months afterwards the different magazines gave considerable space to the discussion of the advantages of Panhellenism. The time, however, was not yet ripe for any concerted action and the matter languished after the first flush of enthusiasm had passed.

The Inter-Sorority Conferences

It was to Mrs. Margaret Mason Whitney, Michigan, '95-'97, Grand President of Alpha Phi, 1900-'02, that the inspiration came to reopen the agitation for a saner dealing with the problem of rushing. As a result of her correspondence with the presidents of six other leading sororities, it was learned that the grand presidents of Kappa Kappa Gamma and Delta Delta Delta had been conferring upon this very subject, and that the Chicago Alumnae of Kappa Alpha Theta had placed a petition before the Grand Council asking that the sororities be invited to consider some means of reform in rushing. With such a general sentiment in favor of correcting evils and securing hearty cooperation along various lines of endeavor, Mrs. Whitney was encouraged to call the first Inter-

Sorority Conference, which met in Chicago, May 24, 1902, and which was the beginning of annual meetings presided over by each sorority in turn in the order of founding.

The first Inter-Sorority Conference, composed of delegates from Pi Beta Phi, Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Alpha Phi, Delta Gamma, Gamma Phi Beta and Delta Delta Delta, tried to establish a basis for future operations by submitting a set of motions of which it approved to the different sororities represented in the Conference. Although the meeting did not result in any inter-sorority compact, since all the sororities were not unanimously in favor of the recommendations submitted, yet much advance was made in providing for annual conferences.

The Conference of 1903 suggested the formation of Panhellenic Associations at every college where two or more national sororities existed, and urged sorority girls to take an active part in such college organizations as were intended for the good of all. Of four recommendations submitted to the sororities, two were unanimously accepted during the succeeding year, and so the first definite gain was made in an agreement not to pledge prior to matriculation.

The Conference of 1904 decided upon the order of rotation in office. It defined the purpose of College Panhellenics, and directed the sororities to insist that these organizations should not merely promote good feeling and social intercourse, but that they should make earnest efforts to improve standards and remove evils. The Conference also took up the problem of social service, recommended the establishment of women's leagues, made preparations to form a Bureau of Comparative Legislation, and raised the question of the advisability of ask-

ing that Deans of Women be appointed in all coeducational colleges.

The Conference of 1905 defined a national sorority as one having at least five chapters, all at institutions of collegiate rank. In addition to the great advance made by the Conference in adopting tentatively a constitution and thus determining its own powers, it provided for the drafting of a model constitution for women's leagues.

The Conference of 1906 remodelled the constitution of 1905, which had failed to pass two Grand Presidents. It showed renewed interest and activity in furthering the social service work and a desire to cooperate with Deans of Women in the amelioration of social evils. To secure greater unity in the Panhellenic work of the colleges, a model constitution for College Panhellenics was approved and ordered printed for distribution and arrangements made to intensify the interest through the efforts of the visiting delegates. High school sororities were condemned, and the Conference put itself on record as proposing to use all its influence to have them discountenanced. An investigation of the laws of each state concerning the making and wearing of badges by unauthorized persons was instituted.

The Conference of 1907 reported marked progress along the line of social service and in the work of the College Panhellenics. It laid special stress upon the need of securing the cooperation of alumnae and put itself on record as favoring a late pledge day.

The Conference of 1908 made an urgent plea for definite scholarship attainment as a qualification for sorority membership. It suggested the organization of resident alumnae in

the case of every college and changed the name of the association to that of National Panhellenic Conference.

The Conference of 1909 provided for the annual appointment of a committee on extension, to which should be referred all petitions for admission. It also arranged through committees for reports on college facilities for student social affairs and on scholarship standards in the Conference sororities. The Conference deplored its lack of legislative power and the delay and inconvenience to all concerned caused by the necessity for referring back to the sororities even insignificant details.

The Conference of 1910 voted to request the sororities to vest in their delegates such limited legislative power as the Conference may deem necessary to make its action effective. The Committee on Extension was given authority to define and enforce the standard for admission. The Conference recommended that every effort be made to encourage scholarship among sorority women, that the *sponsor system* be inaugurated in all chapters, that chaperons be salaried and that they be given unlimited authority to enforce rules for the common good.

The Conference of 1911, following the granting of limited legislative powers by the various sororities represented therein, adopted a constitution and changed the name of the organization to the National Panhellenic Congress. The powers were defined as five-fold:—(1) to make laws that pertain to its own government, (2) to admit at its discretion petitioning sororities, (3) to levy annual dues, (4) to make final settlement of College Panhellenic difficulties, (5) to have advisory power over College Panhellenics. The government between

sessions was placed in the hands of an executive committee of three, to serve as chairman, secretary and treasurer. Provision was made for the issue of quarterly bulletins.

The Inter-Sorority Congresses

The Congress of 1912 reported an unusually auspicious growth of the Panhellenic movement, and provided for still greater extension of the idea by bringing City Panhellenics into close touch with the work and ambitions of the Congress. The number of officers was increased from three to four by the election of an historian to serve for five years. The Congress went on record as heartily disapproving high school fraternities. A feature preliminary to the Congress, but fraught with unusual possibilities, was the first Conference of National Sorority Presidents.

The Congress of 1913 was essentially a standardizing agency, in that it adopted a uniform scholarship card and uniform house rules for the regulation of chapter house life. The Congress also went on record as favoring the extension of the sorority system. In addition to stressing vocational training and occupations for college women it made a contribution to the Chicago Bureau of Occupations. The Congress of 1914 adopted a Code of Ethics, authorized a study of the chapter house system, and arranged for the extension and supervision of City Panhellenics.

The Congress of 1915 adopted a Panhellenic Creed, authorized a study of cooperative buying and catering, voted for biennial conferences instead of annual, and increased the number of Congress officers by the creation of an editorship.

The Congress of 1917 reported the distribution among colleges of literature bearing upon the efficiency and economy of cooperative management of chapter houses. The representation of professional sororities in City Panhellenics was made a matter of courtesy on the part of each panhellenic. The Congress recommended a scholarship basis for initiation.

The Congress of 1919 called attention to the splendid record made by the sororities during the World War, and recommended that each carry over its war-time enthusiasm, energy and efficiency into some form of sustained social service. The Congress, believing that everything of value to civilization had been made possible through organized social groups, went on record as favoring concerted action along Americanization lines in conjunction with college authorities and other agencies. It also suggested that local panhellenics broaden their scope by arranging programs at which topics of national or cultural interest should be handled by people of prominence. Among the more notable features of the Congress were the Round Table conferences at which matters of vital interest to sorority and college women were presented for discussion.

There is practically no limit to the valuable results that may be attained through these annual conferences. The regulation of the evils incidental to rushing, though of the highest importance in its salutary effect upon general sorority standards, is yet but a small part of the work that may be done. To understand something of the possibilities of the National Panhellenic Congress, one need only realize that the ex-collegio members of the sororities number in the neighborhood of 100,000, and that the Congress literature reaches at

least one-third of these through the various sorority magazines. The active membership of 15,000 is even more vitally affected, and each Fall 6,000 new initiates are brought into touch with every movement that receives the sanction of the Congresses. Except to a very limited degree, the college woman has been unable to have any marked influence upon the college after graduation. During her student days she has been obliged to follow the lines laid down for her brother, and if life's experience has shown her that college courses should be adapted more peculiarly to her own needs, she has had little or no opportunity to say so. Her ideas on this point, unexpressed except to a very few, have had little weight. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae, to be sure, has determined certain important facts relative to the higher education of women, but its work has been hampered by the small, restricted, scattered membership. It lacks, moreover, the vivifying touch that comes only from actual cooperation with the undergraduate body of college girls. The National Panhellenic Congress is the only organization that can bridge the chasm between college theories and life's realities. Thus far it has confined most of its efforts to improving social conditions. The larger opportunity of making the college course a more vital force in the lives of college women is still before it.

CHAPTER III

The Mission of the Sorority

To determine whether the existence of the sorority as a factor in college life has been justified, it is necessary to understand what combination of circumstances called it into being, what it has to its credit in the line of accomplishment, and what it is doing at the present time to warrant its continuance. Begun as an experiment at Elmira more than half a century ago, and copied at Wellesley and Smith shortly after these institutions were opened, the Greek-Letter Society at the independent colleges for women seems to have been established with the full sanction of the faculty, in the hope that it might serve to unite in a common interest the most prominent members of the student body. In the days when the elective system was unknown, the lines of demarcation between the different classes were very clearly defined, and these distinctions were not always conducive to the development of a proper college spirit. By forming a nucleus around which should cluster some of the most precious associations of college life, the administration hoped to foster a strong *esprit de corps*. Except to a very few of the students this *raison d'être* would scarcely appeal. To the majority of women in college thirty years ago, when so much stress was laid upon Latin, Greek and Mathematics, the societies, by copying the methods of the popular lyceum, offered a much-prized opportunity for the study of the masterpieces of modern literature and for the

discussion of questions of permanent or passing interest. Since the development of a strong college spirit was the desideratum in the formation of the societies, the originators gave little heed to the possibilities that these organizations afforded for the cementing of college friendships. It is rare indeed to find among their members the close bond of sympathy so characteristic of the national sororities, in spite of the fact that the two are practically alike as far as secrecy is concerned.

In those colleges however, where the administration had decided upon coeducation, and where the men students were often openly hostile to the movement to admit women, the Greek-Letter Society among the girls, even when founded at faculty suggestion, not infrequently took on the nature of a protective league through which the members endeavored by united action to secure recognition for themselves as a vital part of college life. Misunderstood in the classroom, shut out from participation in the literary and debating societies organized by the men, unrecognized in the social life that crystallized around the fraternities, the few who were courageous enough to brave outspoken ridicule or veiled slur were sadly in need of the moral support that the sorority could give. From the close communion of heart and soul in those days of trial sprang the impulse to form a sisterhood that should be a potent factor during the college course and which, at the same time, should lay the foundation for life-long friendships.

Just how much the sorority did for the first generation of college girls in making their position secure and in demonstrating their right to educational privileges equal to those enjoyed by their brothers is not perhaps to be found in records,

but there can be no doubt that the Greek-Letter Society rendered valuable service to the cause of higher education by encouraging members to complete their college course and by influencing them to interest other girls in what was for years an experiment, nay more, an experiment that met with slight favor and scanty support from the general public. That the sorority did cement friendships there is ample evidence to prove, for the earliest issues of the sorority magazines are filled with the testimony of those who gladly bore witness to the enrichment of their lives through the wealth of sympathetic interest such friendships had bestowed. Only those who have been blessed with true friendships can understand how very barren and spiritless life would be without the stimulus and zest they give. To be trusted, to be appreciated, to be loved, makes possible the practically impossible, renders the joy of success more keen, the sting of sorrow less poignant.

It is not, however, in these two important particulars alone that the sorority of the seventies rendered peculiar and efficient service. If there was any element of danger in the higher education of women in the early days, it lay in the fact that the pioneers were inclined to take themselves and their work too seriously, to see life in a false perspective under the influence of unusual conditions. From the peril of such erroneous ideas as might have been engendered by the impress of new and peculiar circumstances, many a girl was rescued by her sorority. As one of a crowd she lost self-consciousness. Within the chapter group the tension was relaxed and normal conditions prevailed. Here with friends she need not be on parade. She could be what she really was, an essentially feminine woman, with wide outlook and large ambitions to be

sure, but no phenomenon as the general public insisted upon regarding her. The simple wholesome social life that the sorority made a possibility was conducive to naturalness, feminine charm and womanly dignity. For the first generation of college girls the sorority was primarily a humanizing agency.

Although, except in a few rare cases, the day for the sorority as a protective league is long since past, its importance as a prominent factor in the college life of today is even greater than ever, for it touches vitally the lives of hundreds where once it touched a score. Indispensable as it still is in fostering friendships during the years when a college girl is peculiarly in need of the close companionship of those who will treat her with a mixture of charity and frank criticism, there are yet other important services that the sorority renders its members. In these days when it is no unusual thing for a girl to go to college, the young matriculate is in no immediate danger of considering herself a *rara avis* or of developing eccentricities of dress or manner. If there is any risk run it will certainly not be along the line of becoming strong-minded, of having advanced ideas, of promulgating pronounced views. Rather will she be lost in the crowd. Today in the great throngs attending our popular colleges, amid the complexity of academic life, there can not be the opportunity for the development of individuality, so marked a feature of the earlier period when the personal relation between faculty and students was noticeably strong. Personality is a tremendous force in the development of personality, but modern exigencies and modern methods have built up barriers between professor and student. Perhaps, too, since the problem of the higher

education of women has in a measure been satisfactorily solved, the modern educator is no longer so interested in the annual solution as it applies to individual cases.

There is, without doubt, another reason why the college has failed, as has been claimed with some measure of justice, to do more to develop that very essential quality known as the creative faculty. Not to be identical, but to be individual, not to imitate, but to create, not to follow, but to lead, betokens the master mind; yet all education, in its endeavors to make the individual conform to a definite standard, tends to stifle originality, to put a check upon independent thought. Up to a certain point this is a very wise arrangement, for too much liberty will result in license. In the case of the elementary education which trains the masses and prepares primarily for apprenticeship, it is necessary to inculcate obedience, to demand subjection to law, to insist upon the closest attention to detail, for upon these fundamentals depends the youth's success in such work as he may be called upon to do. In the case of the secondary education, however, which trains the classes and prepares incidentally for skilled workmanship, sufficient latitude should be allowed for the expression of individual taste and talent. In the case of the college education, which trains only the elect and which should prepare pre-eminently for leadership, the dominant thought should be the development of individuality. The college in preparing its students for intellectual and spiritual leadership must furnish a broad, a liberal education, and must train specifically the intellect, the heart, the will, the taste, the conscience. All this the college does, but more is needed. Abstract studies, invaluable as they are for mental training, lead to theorizing.

Theory is not practice. In great as in small things man learns by doing. If a man is to be a great leader, he must lead first in small ventures, then in sizable undertakings, finally in great enterprises. He must serve his apprenticeship.

In the big classes, in the large literary societies, in the great student leagues of our famous universities, there is opportunity for only a very few to rise above their college mates. The many are submerged in the ocean of mediocrity. To follow, not to lead, must be their portion. It is just here that the sorority is in a position to supplement the work of the college in its endeavors to prepare for leadership by presenting opportunities for apprenticeship such as the college of itself is unable to give save in limited degree. To understand the peculiar fitness of the sorority for this work it is necessary to consider the essential qualities of a leader. Whether leadership is to be in small ventures or great enterprises, the prime essentials are the same. Most important of all is self-confidence. This fundamental requisite of success in any undertaking must not be confounded with that most undesirable attribute, self-conceit, which has its roots in vanity. Rather is it the self-knowledge which lies at the foundation of self-respect. Self-confidence begets enthusiasm, enthusiasm to inspire. Self-confidence begets courage, courage to dare. Self-confidence begets strength, strength to fulfill. Without an enthusiastic interest in the thing to be accomplished, without the courage resulting from a consciousness of power, without an abiding faith in the ability to carry any undertaking to completion, leadership is impossible. By taking its members out of the crowd and making each a distinct unit in a small group, the sorority is able to foster individuality. By

providing every initiate with innumerable opportunities for all sorts of service and for all kinds of experience, first in the simple work of the chapter and later in the larger effort of the national organization, the sorority is particularly well-qualified to lay a strong foundation for the growth of self-confidence.

According to the popular idea self-confidence is the only requisite for leadership, but he who would be master over others must first be master over himself. Self-control is likewise indispensable. Self-control implies perfect insight, the ability to see the end from the beginning. Self-control implies perfect adjustment to kindred forces. Self-control implies perfect obedience to perfect law. Self-confidence alone may of itself secure leadership but it will be the leadership of the demagogue. Without the penetration that insures a grasp of the situation, without the disposition to recognize the rights of others, without the desire to obey the dictates of conscience, there can be no useful, effective leadership. By keeping ever before its members a very definite aim, by demanding of each individual a due consideration for the rights of every other, not only of her own chapter but of the entire organization, by expecting obedience to the tenets of the order, the sorority exerts a very wholesome discipline that argues well for the growth of self-control.

Leadership that depends for preeminence upon self-confidence alone will be at best transitory. If it brings material rewards, they will be attended by dishonor. Leadership that has both self-confidence and self-control as basic principles will be lasting, will win rewards, will be productive of honor. Such leadership means worldly success and meets with popular

approval. To understand, however, whether such is the highest form of leadership, we need only to turn to the life of the great Exemplar. He is the Light, the Truth, the Way. As the Son of God, He was conscious of His power. The miracles He performed testify to His confidence in Himself. Though all power was given to Him in heaven and earth, yet did He exercise self-control. Under sore temptation He did not yield. Yet this was not all. His incarnation was not primarily for the purpose of performing miracles or of teaching self-control. Christ's message to the world was the beauty of service, the sacredness of leadership. There were many tones in that harmonious Life, but the key-note was self-sacrifice. Self-sacrifice recognizes the need for responsibility. Self-sacrifice recognizes the need for patience. Self-sacrifice recognizes the need for sympathy. By insisting that every privilege brings with it a corresponding responsibility, by urging always the great importance of patience in dealing with the problems in one's own life or that of any other, by making love the mainspring in every line of endeavor that the order undertakes, the sorority becomes one of life's great forces in teaching the beauty of self-sacrifice. Leadership under the spell of this great power must be magnetic. Self-confidence, then, is creative, self-control restrictive, self-sacrifice persuasive. Leadership that possesses all three qualities cannot fail to bring success with honor and peace.

Such is the education that the college is pledged to give, but the college has its limitations. By emphasizing and developing these requisites for leadership, by providing innumerable opportunities for the practical application of the same, the sorority is supplementing the work of the college and rendering

a special service to society. In thus enhancing the value of academic training, the sorority makes the college a much more vital force in the life of the student than it could otherwise be. The fine college spirit that is an outgrowth of this increased interest leads the sorority girl to advocate college residence. This, though in no sense a definite aim that the sorority has placed before itself, means much for the cause of higher education. The benefit that comes to the college from an increased matriculation, from a student body fired with the torch of ideality, from a roll of alumnae whose names are synonymous with honorable accomplishment is, in no small part, a result of the existence of the sorority.

Although the work done in preparation for leadership is perhaps the most important within the scope of the sorority, it is far from being the only benefit that the members receive. Very valuable, indeed, is the business training that comes during association with the chapter in undergraduate days or from service in the national organization after the college course is ended. Some college women have a natural aptitude for business, some, especially those who work their way through, understand the value of a dollar, but the average college girl, whose every bill is paid by an indulgent father, whose every whim is gratified by an adoring mother, has very hazy ideas on the subject of finance. Such a one, if she becomes a teacher, will very likely expect to have her income supplemented by generous checks from home, while, if she should preside over a home of her own, she will expect, from past experience, to find credit unlimited. No woman who may be thrown upon her own resources—and what woman may not?—should enter upon the third decade of her life without a

pretty fair knowledge of the ordinary methods of transacting business. Yet, how few women ever do acquire this knowledge. To have a stated chapter income, to decide just how it must be appointed for rent and taxes, for furnishing or repairs, for food, heat, light and entertainment, is always valuable experience. To place mortgages, to negotiate loans, to understand building laws, to handle and invest large sums of money such as the national sororities annually receive, is as important a training for a woman as for a man. If wage-earner or inheritrix she will have money to invest. As wife and mother she will handle funds in trust.

Another opportunity that the sorority opens to its members because of their affiliation with a large organization is the chance it gives them through correspondence, fraternity publications and conventions to get a wide outlook over the entire field of collegiate education. Though one of a group small enough to admit of the growth of the individual, each is also one of a mighty throng capable of accomplishing much through concerted action. Provincialism is thus made impossible even in the small college. The inspiration that has come to many a small college to broaden its student life has been the direct result of the contact of its undergraduates with those of some large university. The awakening of many a large university to the need of deepening its student life has come through the magnetic influence given to its undergraduates by those of some small college. The important part that the sorority is playing in developing a national type of cultured womanhood is another phase of the work it is doing for society and one for which it takes little credit to itself. A cultured woman is always an honor to the land of her birth, but a cultured woman

with lofty ideals and noble principles is a lustrous jewel in the nation's crown. Such a one is the sorority girl. The badge she wears upon her breast is a constant reminder to her that she has pledged both heart and hand to honor and truth, that she has set her face to the light, never to turn back.

Whenever college authorities opposed to sororities are prevailed upon to state their objections, it is always on the ground that fraternities create cliques. Instead of being an undesirable thing, as many pessimists would have us believe, the clique, as established by the sorority, is a most salutary arrangement for grouping college girls into congenial coteries. Promiscuous friendships, though democratic, are dangerous. A woman should have large ideals and generous sympathies, but she should concentrate her affections upon a few. Her friendships should not be numerous and shallow, but limited and deep. The harmony resulting from the union of a few with common interests bears rich fruit later when college women in any locality unite for effective work along any line. The sorority trains its members for organized effort, for lofty aims, for conservation of force.

Furthermore, in taking a girl out of the crowd and making her a permanent member of a small group, the sorority is rendering her an inestimable service. It is providing her during her college course with family affiliations and with the essential elements of a home,—sympathetic interest, wise supervision, disinterested advice. Incidentally society itself is benefited. The corner stone of the social structure is the family, and it is not altogether wise that college girls, or college boys for that matter, should cut loose from youth's anchorage and drift far from home moorings during four long

years. There is a danger, and a very grave danger, that four years' residence in a dormitory will tend to destroy right ideals of home life and substitute in their stead a belief in the freedom that comes from community living. It is in recognition of this fact that some of the large colleges for women have adopted as far as possible the cottage system of housing students. Culture, broad, liberalizing, humanizing culture, we cannot get too much of unless while acquiring it we are weaned from home and friends, from ties of blood and kindred. If there is a tendency of modern times more to be deplored than any other, it is the disposition on the part of the younger generation to shirk the duties and responsibilities of home life. Dangerous as this tendency is, it will be doubly so, if college graduates are to be inoculated with the virus. To them as its most finished product society looks for leadership. Yet an exceedingly large number of students, while in pursuit of the very culture which can add so much enrichment to the simplest home, are forced to forego the influences that experience has proved most potent in the right adjustment of social conditions. Deep and lasting are college impressions, for the mind, no longer plastic, is moulded into its final form. Precious indeed are those that inspire to right ideals of life and thought, perilous any that would substitute new ideas for old ideals. The sorority through the chapter house emphasizes the advantage of home life over dormitory residence. Through the chapter organization it keeps ever before its members the imperative need of living together in harmony, of assuming and sharing responsibilities, of so ordering one's life that every act shall reflect only honor. The chapter, like the family, is a corporation, which, though closely associated

or affiliated with many others, has still within itself a very distinct and separate existence. The individual members of both are united by very close ties. Both continue indefinitely and their position in society depends upon the individual part that each member plays. Both lay many responsibilities upon their members, but every responsibility has its attendant privilege. So closely indeed is the one patterned after the other that it is not difficult to see that the sorority chapter is an expression of the college girl's belief in the beauty and power of the home. The transition from dormitory residence to home life must always be a critical time for any girl. Herein lies the reason for much of the restlessness on the part of those who have dwelt in dormitories at boarding school or college. The new ideas do not adjust themselves to old ideals. It is like patching homespun with silk or cloth of gold. [The sorority, by demanding the same virtues as the family, makes the break between home and college and later between college and home almost imperceptible.] New ideals may be made to take the place of old ideas, just as precious stones may be substituted for paste in some rare old setting or as an artist may renew the colors in some old masterpieces. Any organization that fosters love of home should be encouraged, for from the home as the central force in civilization must emanate all the influences that make for progress.

Whatever the line of service to which she may consecrate herself, the sorority girl will always be a success. She cannot fail, for her assets largely exceed her liabilities. She is, to be sure, under heavy obligations to her parents, her college and her sorority, but none of these will ever press for payment. They consider their investment safe as long as her name is a

synonym for honor. As a college woman she will adjust herself in time to any position in which she finds herself, but as a sorority girl she will adjust herself quickly, easily, happily, because, in addition to the stores of knowledge acquired through years of study and always available for pleasure or profit, she will have gained through the discipline of the chapter both wisdom and understanding. If called to be the presiding genius of a home, she will be ready, since she is a college woman, to contribute of her wealth of intellect to all those agencies that are working for the betterment of social conditions, but since she is a sorority girl her appreciation of what humanity needs will be keener and truer, her judgment concerning means and methods to be employed in dealing with human problems, saner and sounder. If not needed in the home, the college woman will find ample opportunity out in the world for the exercise of her various talents. Especially will there be an urgent call for her to act as a guide, philosopher and friend of aspiring youth, but wiser will be her guidance, more practical her philosophy, more potent her friendship if she is a sorority girl, for through association with the different members of her chapter she has gained a knowledge of human nature such as can come only from being in intimate touch with many lives and many minds. To sum up, in the case of the second generation of college girls the sorority is essentially an individualizing and harmonizing agency.

With so much of accomplishment to its credit in the past, with so much more to be done in the present, the sorority may look forward to the future with courage, confident that its existence in the college fills a want that can be met in no other

or better way. Ever present is the freshman in need of the humanizing and vitalizing touch the giving of disinterested advice can bestow. Ever present, as a result of the high pressure demands of scholastic work, is the need of a simple social life as a safety valve, ever present, amid the multitudinous distractions of university life, the need of a constant inspiration to fine scholarship, ever present at all times the need of supplementing the college in its preparation for the serious work of life.

The sorority of itself, in what it stands for, and in what it tries to do, is unimpeachable. By demanding excellence in classroom records, by insisting on indications of a proper college spirit and a proper chapter pride, by expecting a fine regard for the best social observances, by emphasizing the importance of simplicity, sincerity and sympathy on the part of the members in their relation to one another and to other college women, the sorority is continually calling every chapter's attention to the high ideals that the order has placed before itself, and incidentally paves the way for the organization as a whole to be highly respected by student body and faculty. If the sorority in the past was ever the cause of anxiety on the part of faculties, it most assuredly is no longer so, because faculties generally have awakened to a realization of the fact that the organization can be made a most invaluable assistant in all reforms, experiments, or enterprises that the administration may wish to undertake, and which may depend for their ultimate success upon the hearty cooperation of the student body.

The sorority, then, by reason of its past achievements, its present potentialities, its future possibilities, is deserving of a very royal welcome whenever it decides to enter a college

or university, because its advent means that a number of students have banded together and pledged themselves to work unfaltering and unflaggingly for high ideals, for noble aims. The tiny jewel that sparkles upon the breast of each member is an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace that has enthroned itself in the heart and will be content with nothing short of the good, the true and the beautiful.

ACADEMIC SORORITIES

Alpha Chi Omega

October 15, 1885

National Council

President, Mrs. Sheldon D. Graff, 104 Strathmore Rd., Brookline, Mass.

Vice-Presidents, Myra H. Jones, 2518 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. R. E. Bennett, Gotham Apts., Kansas City, Mo.

Secretary, Mary-Emma Griffith, 1661 Newton St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Treasurer, Mrs. G. E. Starr, 905 L. C. Smith Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Inspector, Mrs. Oliver J. Troster, 514 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

Editor, Mary-Emma Griffith, 1661 Newton St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Chapter Roll

Albion, Allegheny, Baker, Brenau, California, Cincinnati, Colorado, *De Pauw*,* Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Millikin, Mt. Union, Nebraska, New England Conservatory, New Mexico, Northwestern, Oklahoma, Oregon State College, Pennsylvania, Purdue, Simpson, Southern California, Syra-

*Place where founded.

cuse, Washington, Washington State, Washington State College, Wisconsin, *Mich. State*

Alpha Chi Omega has 29 college chapters and 40 alumnae associations. The total membership is 4,500, the active membership 700, the average initiation 300. The badge is a Greek lyre having three required jewels and having the sorority letters emblazoned in gold on a scroll of black enamel extending across the twisted strings. The pledge pin is diamond-shaped, of scarlet and olive enamel, and displays a gold lyre. The flag is a rectangle of olive green with a scarlet chevron bearing three olive stars, below which is a scarlet lyre-bird crest, its torse and the stars fimbriated with white.

Colors—Scarlet and Olive. Flower—Scarlet Carnation with Smilax. Tree—Holly. Jewel—None. Open Motto—Together let us seek the Heights. Insignia—Lyre, Three Stars, Sheaf of Wheat, Open Book, Lyre-bird. Patron—Hera. Call—Hi! Hi! Hi! Alpha Chi! Chio! Chio! Alpha Chi Omega!

Magazine—*The Lyre*—1894.

Esoteric Annual—*The Heraeum*—1911.

Esoteric Quarterly—*The Argolid*—1913.

Convention—Undecided, August, 1921.

Alpha Delta Pi

May 15, 1851

Executive Council

President, Mrs. Philip E. Smith, 1513 Scenic Ave., Berkeley, Calif.

Vice-President, Mabelle Fuller, 809 Berry Ave., Houston, Tex.

Secretary, Dorothy Shaw, 1844 Canyon Drive, Hollywood, Calif.

Treasurer, Bessie M. Dudley, Columbus, Ga.

Inspector, Irma Tapp, Kingston, N. C.

Registrar, Emily Langham, 802 W. Alabama St., Houston, Tex.

Historian, Mrs. Arthur Williams, 151 College Ave., Tallahassee, Fla.

Editor, Jessica North, 1116 E. 59th St., Chicago, Ill.

Chapter Roll

Boston, Brenau, California, Colby, Colorado, Florida, Hanover, Howard, Illinois, Iowa, Iowa State College, Kansas, Kansas State College, Lawrence, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Newcomb, Ohio, New Mexico, Oregon, Pittsburgh, Randolph-Macon, Southern Methodist, Southwestern, Tennessee, Texas, Trinity, Washington State, Washington State College, Wisconsin, Wittenberg, *George Washington*

Alpha Delta Pi has 32 chapters and 20 alumnae associations. The total membership is 4,000, the active membership 800, the average initiation 350. The badge is diamond-shaped, enameled in black and bearing two stars, clasped hands and the sorority letters. The flag is a rectangle of white surmounted by a diamond of light blue bearing two stars and the sorority letters in white.

Colors—Pale Blue and White. Flower—Violet. Jewel—None. Open Motto—We live for each other. Insignia—Clasped Hands, Stars. Patron—None. Call—Secret.

Magazine—*The Adlephean*—1907.

Convention—Estes Park, June, 1921.

Alpha Epsilon Phi*

October 24, 1909

National Council

Dean, Lillian R. Hirsch, 115 Broadway, New York City.
Exec. Sec., Lillian Unterberg, 11 West 86th St., New York
City.

Rec. Sec., Frances V. Erdofy, 854 West 180th St., New York
City.

Treasurer, Dorothy Grant, 35 Mt. Morris Park West, New
York City.

Historian, Mrs. Nathan H. Feitel, 830 Broadway, New Or-
leans, La.

Ritualist, Mrs. Alice Borchard Greene, 137 West 110th St.,
New York City.

Field Secretary, Harriet Moses, 1626 Amsterdam Ave., New
York City.

Editor, Mrs. Ellis Slatoff, 580 St. Nicholas Ave., New York
City.

Chapter Roll

Adelphi, Cornell, Denver, Hunter, Illinois, Newcomb, New
York State College for Teachers, New York University, Penn-
sylvania, Pittsburgh, Syracuse.

Alpha Epsilon Phi has 11 college chapters, and 5 alumnae
associations. The total membership is 500, the active mem-
bership 200, the average initiation 75. The badge shows the
three sorority letters, jeweled in pearls, and placed in sequence
upon a narrow gold bar. The pledge pin is a triangle en-

*For Jewish Women.

ameled in white with a narrow border of green. The coat-of-arms displays three pillars, supporting an entablature that carries the three sorority letters, and resting upon a broad base inscribed with the sorority name in Greek. At the base of the central pillar is the Book of All Ages carrying the motto, *Multa Corda Una Causa*. Above the book is a lamp of friendship. At the base of the outer pillar burn bowls of incense. The sorority has no national flag.

Colors—Green and White. Flower—Lily-of-the-Valley. Jewel—Pearl. Open Motto—*Multa Corda Una Causa*. Insignia—Three Pillars, Book of All Ages, Lamp of Friendship. Patron—None. Call—None.

Magazine—*Alpha Epsilon Phi Quarterly*—1918.

Convention—New York City—1921.

Alpha Gamma Delta

May 30, 1904

Grand Council

President, Louise Leonard, 309 Orange St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Vice-Presidents, Mrs. F. M. Lockhart, Morrison Apts., Somerset, Pa.; Marie Bellinghausen, 6317 Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill.

Secretary, Gladys Branegan, 418 N. Francis St., Madison, Wis.

Treasurer, Mrs. M. W. Slocumb, 117 E. Wabasha St., Winona, Minn.

Historian, Georgia Dickover, 18 W. Ross St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Extension Chairman, Mrs. Wm. Ganong, Klamath Falls, Ore.
 Custodian, Ruth M. Bielby, 309 Orange St., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Editor, Mrs. Henry F. Carlton, 1200 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

Chapter Roll

Allegheny, Boston, Brenau, California, Coe, Goucher, Illinois, Illinois Wesleyan, Iowa State College, Kentucky, Minnesota, Northwestern, Ohio, Oklahoma, *Syracuse*, Toronto, Washington State, Wisconsin; *Michigan; Michigan State*

Alpha Gamma Delta has 18 chapters and 20 alumnae associations. The total membership is 1,600, the active membership 500, the average initiation 150. The badge is a monogram of the three letters. The pledge pin is a small shield enameled in red, buff and green, and displaying the sorority letters.

Colors—Red, Buff and Green. Flower—Red and Buff Roses. Jewel—None. Open Motto—None. Insignia—Shield, Helmet. Patron—None. Call—Secret.

Magazine—*Alpha Gamma Delta Quarterly*—1909.

Esoteric Magazine—*To Skiouros*—1913.

Convention—Chicago, 1921.

Alpha Omicron Pi

January 2, 1897

Executive Committee

President, Mrs. M. L. McCausland, Jr., 517 Angell St., Providence, R. I.

Secretary, Mrs. A. J. Hennings, 2714 Central St., Evanston, Ill.

Treasurer, Viola C. Gray, 1527 S. 23rd St., Lincoln, Neb.

Editor, Mrs. E. I. MacPhie, 49 Daniel St., Bozeman, Mont.

Chapter Roll

California, Cornell, De Pauw, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Miami, Minnesota, Montana College, Nebraska, Newcomb, New York, Northwestern, Pennsylvania, Randolph-Macon, Southern Methodist, Stanford, Syracuse, Tennessee, Tufts, Vanderbilt, Washington State, Wisconsin, *Michigan*

Alpha Omicron Pi has 24 college chapters and 21 alumnae associations. The total membership is 3,000, the active membership 500, the average initiation 250. The badge consists of the three sorority letters, superimposed one upon the other in sequence with a ruby or garnet at the apex of the Alpha, though the rest of the pin may be jeweled in accordance with individual taste. The pledge pin is a sheaf of gold. The flag is a cardinal banner with the Greek letters in white.

Color—Cardinal. Flower—Jacqueminot Rose. Jewel—Ruby. Open Motto—None. Patron—None. Call—A Whistle. Magazine—*To Dragma*—1905. Convention—Undecided, 1921.

Alpha Phi

October 20, 1872

General Board

President, Mrs. W. H. Ives, 26 Highland Ave., Yonkers, N Y.

Vice-President, M. Belle Churchill, Women's University Club, New York City.

Corresponding Secretary, Ruth Atkinson, 421 W. 118th St.,
New York City.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. Otis C. Skeelee, 21 Sycamore Ave.,
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Treasurer, Mrs. Edward Zink, 446 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn,
N. Y.

Panhellenic Delegate, Amy Comstock, Tulsa, Okla.

Editor, Mrs. G. F. Thomson, 142 E. 19th St., New York City.

Chapter Roll

Boston, California, Cornell, DePauw, Goucher, Michigan,
Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota,
Northwestern, Ohio State, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota,
Stanford, *Syracuse*, Texas, Toronto, Washburn, Washington
State, Wisconsin.) *Mich. State*

Alpha Phi has 23 college chapters, and 16 alumnae chapters. The total membership is 4,500, the active membership 550, the average initiation 250. The badge is a monogram. The pledge pin is an ivy leaf. The sorority has no national flag.

Colors—Gray and Bordeaux. Flowers—Lilies-of-the-Valley and Forget-me-nots. Jewel—None. Open Motto—Hand in Hand. Insignia—The Constellation of Ursa Major. Patron—None. Call—None.

Magazine—*The Alpha Phi Quarterly*—1888.

Convention—Syracuse, N. Y., 1922.

Alpha Xi Delta

April 17, 1893

Grand Officers

President, Mrs. John M. Knote, Jr., 179 W. 4th St., Mansfield, Ohio.

Vice-President, M. Olive Johnson, 24 "B" St., San Rafael, Calif.

Secretary, Ethel Baldwin, 670 Euclid Ave., Elmira, N. Y.

Treasurer, Lulu L. Runge, 1523 "M" St., Lincoln, Neb.

Inspector, Mrs. C. D. Stevens, 2107 Pleasant Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Editor, Ethel Baldwin, 670 Euclid Ave., Elmira, N. Y.

Chapter Roll

Albion, Bethany, California, Coe, Cornell, Illinois, Iowa, Iowa Wesleyan, Kansas, Kentucky, *Lombard*, Michigan, Minnesota, Mt. Union, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Ohio State, Oregon State College, Pittsburgh, South Dakota, Stetson, Syracuse, Tufts, Vermont, Washington State, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wittenberg.

Alphi Xi Delta has 29 college chapters and 24 alumnae chapters. The total membership is 3,500, the active membership 500, the average initiation 350. The badge is a quill with the society's initials in raised and burnished gold on the feathers. The pledge pin is an ellipse of black enamel with the edge of bevelled gold, the Greek letters, Alpha Xi Delta, being in gold on the black background. The recognition pin is a triangle of black enamel bearing the society letters. The

flag is a pennant of three horizontal bars, the top and bottom of dark blue, one bearing ten gold stars and the other a gold quill, the middle bar of light blue with the sorority letters in gold.

Colors—Light and Dark Blue and Gold. Flower—Pink Rose. Jewel—None. Open Motto—None. Insignia—Quill. Patron—None. Call—Secret.

Magazine—*Alpha Xi Delta*—1903.

Esoteric Magazine—*The Quill*—1915.

Convention—Undecided, 1922.

Chi Omega

April 5, 1895

Supreme Governing Council

President, Mrs. Mary C. Love Collins, 910 Fayette Bank Bldg.,
Lexington, Ky.

Vice-President, Ada Caldwell, 355 Marion St., Denver, Colo.
Secretary, Annie Whiteside, Bell Buckle, Tenn.

Treasurer, Mrs. C. A. Watson, 1742 Lamont St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Alumnae Work, Helen Denny, 18 Grace Apt., Salt Lake City,
Utah.

Editor, Eleanor F. Lewis, Pearsons Hall, Evanston, Ill.

Chapter Roll

Arkansas, California, Chattanooga, Cincinnati, Coe, Colby,
Colorado, Cornell, Dickinson, Florida, George Washington,
Hollins, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Kansas College, Kentucky,

Mich, Fla, Ariz, Iowa
 Michigan, Miami, Missouri, Nebraska, Newcomb, New Hampshire, Northwestern, Ohio, Ohio State, Oklahoma, Oregon, Oregon State College, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Purdue, Randolph-Macon, Southern Methodist, Stanford, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Tennessee, Texas, Transylvania, Tufts, Utah, Washington State, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Chi Omega has 45 college chapters and 35 alumnae associations. The total membership is 5,500, the active membership 1,000, the average initiation 350. The badge is a monogram. The Omega has a skull and cross-bones and an owl engraved upon its sides, while the arch bears the letters Rho, Beta, Upsilon, Eta, Sigma. The pledge pin is oblong, rounded at each end, enameled in black, with the letters Chi Omega in gold. The flag has five vertical bars, three of cardinal and two of straw color, broadly banded across the top with a bar of cardinal bearing a white carnation of five petals, each with five points.

Colors—Cardinal and Straw. Flower—White Carnation. Jewels—Pearls and Diamonds. Declaration—Hellenic Culture and Christian Ideals. Insignia—Skull, Cross-bones, Owl, Five, Laurel. Patron—Demeter. Call—Mellomen Peirasthai Hamillasthai, Mepot' Apothaneisthai, Chi, Chi Omega, Chi!

Magazine—*Eleusis*—1899.

Esoteric Magazine—*Mystagogue*—1905.

Convention—Undecided, 1922.

Delta Delta Delta

Thanksgiving Eve, 1888

National Council

President, Mrs. W. M. Hudson, Greencastle, Ind.

Director for Panhellenics, Mrs. E. N. Parmelee, 2726 Central St., Evanston, Ill.

Vice-President, Helen Balsley, 124 rue de Stassart, Brussels, Belgium.

Secretary, Pearle Bonisteel, 221 7th Ave., LaGrange, Ill.

Treasurer, Mrs. S. L. Slover, 530 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

Marshal, Mrs. E. L. Hulett, Canton, N. Y.

Historian, Mrs. F. E. Priddy, 502 Forest Ave., Ypsilanti, Mich.

Alliance Officer, Ethel W. B. Chase, 87 Commonwealth Ave., Detroit, Mich.

War Reconstruction Activities, R. Louise Fitch, 1270 Ferry St., Eugene, Ore.

Editor, Luella A. Latta, 30 Latta Ave., Ludlow, Ky.

Chapter Roll

Adelphi, Adrian, Alabama, Arkansas, Baker, Boston, Brenau, Bucknell, Butler, California, Cincinnati, Coe, Colby, Colorado, Colorado State College, Cornell, De Pauw, Drury, Florida, Franklin, Goucher, Hollins, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, Kansas State College, Knox, Maine, Miami, Michigan, Middlebury, Millikin, Minnesota, Missouri, Mt. Union, Nebraska, Nevada, Northwestern, Ohio State, Oklahoma, Oregon, Oregon State College, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Randolph-Macon, Simpson, Southern Methodist, South-

western, St. Lawrence, Stanford, Stetson, Syracuse, Texas, Transylvania, Vanderbilt, Vermont, Washington State, Washington State College, Wisconsin, Wyoming, *Mississippi*

Delta Delta Delta has 61 chapters and 65 alumnae associations. The total membership is 9,000, the active membership 1,500, the average initiation 600. The badge is a crescent inclosing three stars and bearing three Deltas. The pin of the first degree is a silver trident. Graduate members wear an equilateral triangle of white enamel, supporting on its sides three Deltas of gold and inscribed in a golden circle surrounded by six spherical triangles in blue enamel. The pledge pin of green enamel is an inverted delta surrounded by three deltas. The recognition pin is a Roman gold monogram of three Deltas. The flag is rectangular in shape and is composed of three vertical bars, the first and third sea-green, one bearing three Deltas in white and the other three stars in white, the middle bar white with a green pine tree upon it.

Colors—Silver, Gold and Blue. Flower—Pansy. Tree—Pine. Jewel—Pearl. Open Motto—Let Us Steadfastly Love One Another. Insignia—Trident, Stars, Crescent, Sea, Pine Tree. Patron—Poseidon. Call—Alala! Alala, Alala! Ta Hieria Poseidonia!

Magazine—*Trident*—1891.

Esoteric Quarterly—*The Triton*—1906.

Esoteric Annual—*The Trireme*—1908.

Esoteric Monthly—*The Triglyph*—1912.

Convention—Undecided, 1922.

Delta Gamma

January 2, 1874

Grand Council

President, Mrs. J. Ralph Wilbur, 1235 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Vice-President, Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg, 316 Morris Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Secretary, Mrs. Edward W. Hawley, 323 11th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Treasurer, Lenore Richards, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.
Historian, Mrs. Hugh McM. Kingery, 1101 Aurora St., Boulder, Colo.

Editor, Mrs. Edward W. Hawley, 323 11th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Chapter Roll

Adelphi, Akron, Albion, California, Colorado, Cornell, Goucher, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Lawrence, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Northwestern, Ohio State, Oklahoma, Oregon, Stanford, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Toronto, Washburn, Washington, Washington State, Whitman, Wisconsin.

Delta Gamma has 31 college chapters, 17 alumnae chapters and 21 alumnae associations. The total membership is 6,500, the active membership 800, the average initiation 350. The badge is an anchor supporting upon its shank a shield of white enamel with the sorority letters in gold. On the stock, also of white enamel, are the three letters, Tau, Delta and

Eta in gold. The pledge pin in a shield of white enamel similar to the one on the badge with the Greek letters Pi Alpha in gold.

Colors—Bronze, Pink and Blue. Flower—Cream-colored Rose. Jewel—None. Open Motto—None. Insignia—None. Patron—None. Call—None.

Magazine—*The Anchora*—1884.

Convention—Undecided, 1922.

Delta Zeta

October 24, 1902

Grand Council

President, Rennie Sebring Smith, Y. W. C. A., Muncie, Ind.

Vice-President, Ruby Long, Cashmere, Wash.

Secretary, Louella Reeder, Baldwin, Kansas.

Treasurer, Mrs. Carl G. Malott, Box 411, San Benito, Tex.

Historian, Mrs. John M. Coleman, Loveland, Ohio.

Big Sister, Mrs. Nettie W. Shugart, 231 N. 14th St., Lincoln, Neb.

Registrar, Henrietta Schlegel, 73 Harwood Ave., Mt. Washington, Pa.

Parliamentarian, Alys Sutton, 1640 Fowler St., Portland, Ore.

Editor, Arema O'Brien, 78 W. 4th Ave., Columbus, O.

Chapter Roll

Baker, California, Cincinnati, Cornell, Denver, De Pauw, Eureka, Franklin, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas State College, Lombard, Louisiana, *Miami*, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio State

Oregon State College, Pittsburgh, Washington State, Washington State College, Wisconsin, Michigan, George Wash.

Delta Zeta has 22 chapters and 13 alumnae associations. The total membership is 2,200, the active membership 450, the average initiation 200. The badge is a Roman lamp, flanked with Mercury wings and supported by the cap of an Ionic column. The sorority letters appear in black enamel on the bowl of the lamp, the official jewel being a diamond in the flame of the lamp and four pearls at the base of the cap. The pledge pin is diamond-shaped and is inlaid with a gold lamp.

Colors—Old Rose and Nile Green. Flower—Killarney Rose. Jewel—Diamond. Open Motto—None. Insignia—Lamp, Bible, Scroll, Distaff, Bodkin.

Magazine—*The Lamp*—1909.

Convention—New York City, 1922.

Gamma Phi Beta

November 11, 1874

Executive Board

President, Lindsey Barbee, 1565 Lafayette St., Denver, Colo.

Vice-President, Mrs. M. B. Holt, 820 Gaylord St., Denver, Colo.

Secretary, Mrs. B. W. Jackson, 1180 St. Paul St., Denver, Colo.

Treasurer, Madelyn M. Keezer, 2430 E. 14th Ave., Denver, Colo.

Panhellenic Delegate, Lillian W. Thompson, 224 W. 61st Pl. Chicago, Ill.

Chmn. Visiting Delegates, Adaline S. Bullen, 315 Franklin St., Denver, Colo.

Editor, Lindsey Barbee, 1565 Lafayette St., Denver, Colo.

Chapter Roll

Boston, California, Colorado State College, Denver, Goucher, Hollins, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Iowa State College, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Northwestern, Oklahoma, Oregon, Oregon State College, Stanford, *Syracuse*, Toronto, Washington, Washington State, Wisconsin.

Gamma Phi Beta has 25 college chapters and 25 alumnae associations. The total membership is 6,300, the active membership 500, the average initiation 250. The badge is a monogram of the three sorority letters, inclosed within a crescent of black enamel bearing in characters of gold the Hebrew for "Four." The pledge pin is a triangular shield of dark brown enamel, carrying a crescent in light brown. The sorority has no national flag.

Colors—Light and Dark Brown. Flower—Carnation. Jewel—None. Open Motto—Founded On a Rock. Insignia—Crescent. Patron—None. Call—None.

Magazine—*The Crescent*—1901.

Convention—Seattle, 1921.

Kappa Alpha Theta

January 27, 1870

Grand Council

President, Betty Newsom, Ark. Nat. Bank Bldg., Hot Springs,
Ark.

Vice-President, Mrs. J. T. Haviland, 203 Midland Ave.,
Wayne, Pa.

Treasurer, Mrs. Martha Cline Huffman, Broken Bow, Neb.

Secretary and Editor, L. Pearle Green, 15 East Ave., Ithaca,
N. Y.

Chapter Roll

Adelphi, Allegheny, Arizona, Butler, California, Cincinnati, Colorado Agricultural College, Cornell, *De Pauw*, Goucher, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Lawrence, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Newcomb, North Dakota, Northwestern, Ohio State, Oklahoma, Oklahoma State College, Oregon, Oregon State College, Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Purdue, Randolph-Macon, South Dakota, Southern California, Stanford, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Texas, Toronto, Vanderbilt, Vermont, Washburn, Washington, Washington State, Washington State College, Wisconsin, *Mich. State*

Kappa Alpha Theta has 46 college chapters and 34 alumnae associations. The total membership is 10,000, the active membership, 1,100, the average initiation 460. The badge is a kite, the outer edge gold, the inner portion, which is slightly raised, of black enamel. In the middle on a band of white are the society's initials in gold. Above are two stars set with dia-

monds and below in Greek the date of founding. The pledge pin is a small diamond shaped shield and divided diagonally into two triangles, one of gold, the other of black enamel. The flag is the coat-of-arms on a gold field with bands of black to right and left.

Colors—Black and Gold. Flower—Black and Gold Pansy. Jewel—None. Open Motto—None. Insignia—Stars, Eagle's Head, Three Links, Ermine. Patron—None. Call—C. G. G. E. flat.

Magazine—*Kappa Alpha Theta*—1885.

Esoteric Magazine—*The Bimonthly*—1911.

Convention—Lake Placid, N. Y., 1921.

Kappa Delta

October 27, 1897

President, Mrs. Edwin C. Gilbert, 140 Oak St., Indian Orchard, Mass.

Secretary, Effie Moncuré, Oakland St., Shreveport, La.

Treasurer, Rebecca Smith, 1505 Broadway, Paducah, Ky.

Registrar, Mrs. D. Shaw Duncan, 2174 S. Columbine St., Denver, Colo.

Chapterian, Sarah Blue, Box 277, Union Springs, Ala.

Editor, Christine Hopkins, Box 546, Louisville, Ky.

Chapter Roll

Alabama, Beloit, Bucknell, California, Cincinnati, Coe, Colorado Agricultural College, Cornell, Denver, Florida, Hollins,

Illinois Wesleyan, Iowa State College, Kentucky, Lawrence, Louisiana, Hunter, Millsaps, Minnesota, Nebraska, Northwestern, Oklahoma State College, Pittsburgh, Randolph-Macon, Southern California, Southern Methodist, Trinity, Wisconsin, Wyoming; ⁵⁴ *Michigan*; *Michigan State*

Kappa Delta has 29 chapters, and 20 alumnae associations. The total membership is 2,000, the active membership 700, the average initiation 300. The diamond-shaped badge displays a dagger, the sorority's initials and the letters A. O. T. in gold on a background of black enamel. The pledge pin is an open equilateral triangle of gold superimposed upon a dagger, straight lines connecting the center of the base with the center of each side. The flag is a trice barred and dentated pennant, the olive bar bearing a white rose, the white a dagger and stars of gold.

Colors—Olive Green and Pearl White. Flower—White Rose. Jewels—Pearl and Emerald. Open Motto—Let Us Pursue the Honorable. Insignia—Skull, Cross-Bones, Skeleton, Dagger, Snake, Ermine, Cross, Lamp, Stars. Patron—None. Call—C. F. F. F. F. F. A.

Magazine—*Angelos*—1904.

Esoteric Magazine—*Ta Takta*—1911.

Convention—Undecided, August, 1921.

Kappa Kappa Gamma

October 13, 1870

Grand Council

President, Sarah B. Harris, College of Oratory, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Vice-President, Mrs. Frank A. Kemp, Jr., 135 Grant St., Denver, Colo.

Secretary, Della Lawrence, Bryan, Texas.

Treasurer, Gertrude K. Wood, 814 Second Pl., Plainfield, N. J.

Registrar, Catherine Burnside, 234 Tillamook, Portland, Ore.

Editor, Mrs. Katherine T. Mullin, 111 W. 11th St., New York City.

Chapter Roll

Adelphi, Adrian, Akron, Allegheny, Arizona, Boston, Butler, California, Cincinnati, Colorado, Cornell, De Pauw, Hillsdale, Idaho, Illinois, Illinois Wesleyan, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kansas State College, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Newcomb, New Mexico, Northwestern, Ohio State, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Purdue, Stanford, St. Lawrence, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Texas, Toronto, Washington State, Washington State College, West Virginia, Whitman, Wisconsin, *Wyoming*

Kappa Kappa Gamma has 46 college chapters and 60 alumnae associations. The total membership is 10,000, the active membership about 1,200, the average initiation 450. The badge is a key, bearing the society's initials and the date of founding in Greek. The pledge pin is a Delta of dark or light

blue enamel bearing a Sigma in light or dark enamel. The sorority has no national flag.

Colors—Light and Dark Blue. Flower—Fleur de Lis. Jewel—Sapphire. Open Motto—None. Insignia—Owl. Patron—Athena. Call—Hai Korai Athenes.

Magazine—*The Key*—1882.

Convention—Undecided, 1922.

Phi Mu

January 4, 1852

National Officers

President, Mrs. Z. W. Keller, Gladstone Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Chas. G. Eidson, 218 N. Robert Blvd., Dayton, O.; Mrs. R. E. Bailey, Tifton, Ga.

Secretary, Leah R. Sturdevant, 2096 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Treasurer, Berenice Ford, 2917 Flora Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Historian, Mrs. Frank B. Henderson, 3906 Penn St., Kansas City, Mo.

Registrar, Mrs. Cecil C. McNeil, 175 Dodge Ave., Akron, O.

Editor, Margaret K. Swan, 482 Second St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chapter Roll

Adelphi, Akron, Baker, Brenau, California, Colby, Dickinson, George Washington, Hanover, Hollins, Indiana, Iowa Wesleyan, Knox, Lawrence, Maine, Millsaps, Missouri, Newcomb, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio State, Randolph-Macon, Southern California, Southern Methodist, Southwest-

ern, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Tennessee, Texas, Washington State, Whitman, Wisconsin.

Phi Mu has 32 chapters and 15 alumnae associations. The total membership is 5,000, the active membership 800, the average initiation 300. The badge is an oddly shaped shield of black enamel displaying in the center a hand holding a heart. Above is a ribbon of gold bearing the sorority's letters and below another bearing three stars. The pledge pin is of black enamel and bears a gold Phi. The flag is of rose and white bordered with rose, the former field bearing three white stars and the latter the sorority name in rose.

Colors—Old Rose and White. Flower—Rose-Carnation. Jewels—Ruby and Pearl. Open Motto—*Les Soeurs Fideles*. Insignia—Heart, Hand, Stars, Lamp, Lions, Stone.

Magazine—*The Aglaia*—1907.

Esoteric Annual—*The Philomathean*—1907.

Esoteric Quarterly—*To Sakos*—1912.

Convention—Undecided, 1921.

Pi Beta Phi

April 28, 1867

Grand Council

President, Mrs. George W. Tannahill, Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.

Vice-President, Mrs. David D. Nickerson, 74 Rockland Ave., Malden, Mass.

Secretary, Amy Burnham Onken, Chapin, Ill.

Treasurer, Anne Stuart, 1906 "D" St., Lincoln, Neb.

Editor, Mrs. F. A. Rugg, 201 Davis Ave., Brookline, Mass.

Chapter Roll

Arizona, Arkansas, Beloit, Boston, Bucknell, Butler, California, Colorado, Cornell, Denver, Dickinson, Drury, Franklin, George Washington, Goucher, Hillsdale, Hollins, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, Iowa Wesleyan, Kansas, Kansas State College, Knox, Lombard, Maine, Michigan, Middlebury, Millikin, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Newcomb, Northwestern, Ohio, Ohio State, Oklahoma, Oklahoma State College, Oregon, Oregon State College, Pittsburgh, Purdue, Randolph-Macon, Simpson, Southern California, Southern Methodist, St. Lawrence, Stanford, Stetson, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Texas, Toronto, Vermont, Washington, Washington State, Washington State College, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Pi Beta Phi has 62 college chapters and 75 alumnae associations. The total membership is 12,000, the active membership 1,500, the average initiation 750. The badge is an arrow about an inch in length, bearing the sorority letters upon the feathers. The pledge pin is an arrow head in Roman gold, bearing a burnished Beta. The recognition pin is a miniature of the badge. The flag is an indented pennant of wine red surmounted by a triangle of silver blue, the latter field bearing a monogram of the letters I and C surrounded by a halo and a monogram of the letters Pi Beta Phi. Its lowest point is apparently pierced by a gold arrow which overlaps the lateral sections of wine red.

Colors—Wine Red and Silver Blue. Flower—Dark Red

Carnation. Jewel—None. Open Motto—None. Insignia—Arrow. Patron—Pallas Athena. Call—Ring Ching Ching! Ho Hippi Hi! Ra Ro Arrow! Pi Beta Phi!

Magazine—*The Arrow*—1885.

Convention—Charlevoix, Mich., 1921.

Sigma Kappa

November, 1874

Grand Council

President, Mrs. B. T. Weston, Temiskaming, Quebec, Can.
Vice-President, Lorah S. Monroe, 808 N. Prairie St., Bloomington, Ill.

Secretary, Ruth Litchen, 607 Olive St., Leavenworth, Kan.
Treasurer, Mrs. Harry Blunt, 603 Lincoln Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Counselor, Mrs. M. D. Linger, 97 University Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Editor, Mrs. Frances M. Wigmore, Orland, Calif.

Chapter Roll

Boston, Buffalo, California, *Colby*, Denver, Florida, George Washington, Illinois, Illinois Wesleyan, Indiana, Jackson,* Kansas, Middlebury, Ohio State, Oregon State College, Randolph-Macon, Rhode Island, Southern Methodist, Stanford, Syracuse, Washington State, Wisconsin, *Michigan*

Sigma Kappa has 22 college chapters and 17 alumnae associations. The total membership is 3,000, the active member-

*Cf. Tufts.

ship 700, the average initiation 225. The badge is an equilateral triangle, supporting a raised triangle of maroon enamel with the sorority letters in gold. The pledge pin is a monogram of the letters, arranged in the form of a serpent entwined about a K. The recognition pin is a gold monogram of the sorority letters. The flag is an indented banner of maroon, superimposed upon a background of lavender, and displaying a hollow triangle enclosing the sorority letters interlaced.

Colors—Maroon and Lavender. Flower—Violet. Jewel—None. Open Motto—One Heart, One Way. Insignia—Dove and Serpent. Patron—Secret. Call—S-i-g, Sig, m-a, ma; Sigma Kappa, Rah, Rah, Rah.

Magazine—*Sigma Kappa Triangle*—1907.

Convention—Undecided, 1922.

Theta Phi Alpha*

August 30, 1912

Grand Council

President, Mildred M. Connely, 1126 Virginia Park, Detroit, Mich.

Vice-Presidents, Mary Lyman, 502 S. Lynn St., Champaign, Ill.; Hermina Hoppe, Grand Vista Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Secretary, Beatrice Rademacher, 5275 3d Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Treasurer, Mary Antorietto, 47 S. Fort St., Athens, O.

Historian, Edna Stevenson, 544 W. 4th Ave., Columbus, O.

Marshal, Olga Shinkman, 7392 Churchill St., Detroit, Mich.

*For Catholic Women.

Visiting Delegate, Irene Doyle, 615 N. Jackson St., Clinton, Ill.
 Organizer, Frances Kelley, Columbus, O.
 Editor, Frances Best, 809 S. Wright St., Champaign, Ill.

Chapter Roll

Cincinnati, Illinois, Indiana, *Michigan*, Ohio, Ohio State.
 Theta Phi Alpha has 6 college chapters and 7 alumnae associations. The total membership is 300, the active membership 200, the average initiation 60. The badge is a Theta jeweled with sapphires or pearls and superimposed upon the other two letters. The pledge pin is a black enamel square displaying a compass of gold. The sorority has no national flag.

Colors—Silver and Gold. Flower—White Rose. Jewel—Sapphire. Open Motto—We shall grow old ever learning many things. Insignia—Cross, Compass, Lily, Laurel, Open Book, Staff. Patron—None. Call—None.

Magazine—*The Compass*.

Convention—Champaign, Ill., 1921.

Zeta Tau Alpha

October 25, 1898

Grand Chapter

President, H. Alpha Burkart, 5600 Baum Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Vice-President, Mary Poggi, 1619 W. 48th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Secretary, Helen M. Donaldson, 37 Watson Blvd., N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Treasurer, Ethel Charnock, Elkins, West Va.
 Historian, Gladys Ayland, Chestnut St., Joplin, Mo.
 Inspector, Evelyn Callicut, 4th St., Corsicana, Tex.
 National Panhellenic Delegate, Dr. May Agness Hopkins,
 Southwestern Life Bldg., Dallas, Tex.
 Editor, Abbie Graham, Alice, Tex.

Chapter Roll

Alabama, Arkansas, Baker, Bethany, Boston, Brenau, Butler, California, Drury, Iowa Wesleyan, Michigan, Millikin, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Randolph-Macon, Southern California, Southern Methodist, Southwestern, Tennessee, Texas, Trinity, Washington State, *George Washington*

Zeta Tau Alpha has 22 college chapters and 25 alumnae associations. The total membership is 3,000, the active membership 500, the average initiation 250. The badge, an artistically shaped shield, bears a crown in its center, flanked by the letters Z. T. A. Below in Greek is the word Themis. The pledge pin is a carpenter's square with a turquoise jewel. The sorority flag is a rectangle of turquoise blue bearing in Greek lettering the word Themis, which is flanked by triangular fields of steel gray carrying as devices an A and a flaming torch in turquoise blue.

Colors—Turquoise and Gray. Flower—White Violet. Jewel—None. Open Motto—Seek the Noblest. Insignia—Eye, Crown, Balance, Book, Carpenter's Square, A, Dove with Olive Branch, Sword, Chain, Burning Taper. Patron—Themis. Call—None.

Magazine—*Themis*—1903.

Convention—Undecided, 1921.





MISCELLANEOUS BADGES

PROFESSIONAL SORORITIES

Alpha Epsilon Iota

(Medicine)

February 26, 1890

Grand Chapter

President, Dr. Margaret Warwick, Minneapolis, Minn.
Vice-President, Dr. Marion R. Lucke, Bryn Mawr, Penn.
Secretary, Helen Slaughter, Minneapolis, Minn.
Treasurer, Alice Ford, Minneapolis, Minn.

Chapter Roll

California Medical Department-at-Los Angeles, California
Medical Department-at-San Francisco, Chicago, Cornell, Illi-
nois, *Michigan*, Minnesota, Stanford, Syracuse, Tulane, Wo-
man's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Alpha Epsilon has 11 chapters. The total membership is 700, the active membership 100, the average initiation 50. The badge is a five-pointed star superimposed upon a jeweled circle. The star is of black enamel and displays the sorority letters together with a serpent's head.

Colors—Black, White and Green. Flower—White Car-
nation.

Alpha Sigma Alpha

(Education)

November 15, 1901

National Council

President, Mrs. Wm. Holmes Martin, 5 Cobden St., Roxbury, Mass.

Vice-President, Ida A. Jewett, Shelbina, Mo.

Secretary, Margaret Veil, Scalp Level, Penn.

Treasurer, Ruth Duffey, South Charleston, O.

Registrar, Naomi Caldwell, Urbana, O.

Historian, Mrs. Chas. M. Chenery, Petersburg, Va.

Librarian, Mrs. Carl T. Brunson, Rockford, Ill.

Ritualist, Minnie Shockley, Alva, Okla.

Chapter Roll

Colorado State Teachers College, Kansas State Teachers College-at-Emporia. Kansas State Teachers College-at-Pittsburg, Miami University, Missouri State Teachers College-at-Kirksville, Missouri State Teachers College-at-Warrensburg, Ohio University, Oklahoma State Teachers College-at-Alva.

Alpha Sigma Alpha has 8 chapters and 16 alumnae associations. The total membership is 900, the active membership 200, the average annual initiation 100. The badge is a concave square of black enamel bordered with pearls and displaying the sorority letters, a star and a crown. The pledge pin is of silver similarly shaped. The flag is a white oblong and carries as a device a crimson phoenix rising from lambent flames.

Colors—Pearl White and Crimson, Palm Green and Gold.
Flowers—Aster and Narcissus. Jewels—Pearl and Ruby.
Open Motto—Aspire, Seek, Attain. Insignia—Star, Crown,
Palm Tree, Phoenix. Patron—Hermes. Call—Rah, rah, rah,
rah, rah, rah, rah, rah, A-S-A, A-S-A, A-S-A, Forever!

Magazine—*The Phoenix*—1914.

Convention—Easter, 1922.

Delta Omega

(Osteopathy)

October 15, 1904

Grand Council

President, Dr. L. Alice Foley, 505 Essex Bldg., Minneapolis.
Vice-President, Dr. Ada A. Achorn, 687 Boylston St., Boston.
Secretary, Dr. Mabel Gibbons, 616 Traders Bank Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

Treasurer, Dr. Kathleen Mayo, 303 Cantrell Bldg., Jackson, Tenn.

Chapter Roll

American School of Osteophy, Los Angeles, Still College.

Delta Omega has 3 college chapters, but no alumnae associations. The total membership is 200, the active membership 40, the average initiation 15. The badge is a kite of olive green enamel bordered with gold and bearing in gold a skull and cross-bones in the upper part, while below are the sorority letters in gold on a white chevron. The pledge pin is a Delta of green enamel within a gold Omega.

Colors—Olive Green and Gold. Flower—Chrysanthemum.

Jewel—Diamond. Open Motto—None. Insignia—Kite, Skull, Cross-Bones. Patron—None. Call—None.

Magazine—*The Alpha*—1912.

Convention—Undecided, 1922.

Delta Omicron

(Music)

September 8, 1909

National Officers

President, Mrs. Harry Roy, Louisville, Ky.

Vice-President, Mrs. George Stewart, Cincinnati, O.

Secretary, Mrs. L. L. Springer, Duluth, Minn.

Treasurer, Bess Hagmeier, Newark, O.

Chapter Roll

Cincinnati College of Music, *Cincinnati Conservatory*, Detroit Institute of Musical Art, Denison, Louisville Conservatory, Morrey School.

Delta Omicron has 6 chapters. The total membership is 500, the active membership 90, and the average initiation 50. The badge is a lyre with a scroll bearing the sorority letters in raised gold. The pledge pin is a monogram of the two letters in silver.

Colors—Old Rose and Silver. Flower—Lily-of-the-Valley. Jewel—Pearl. Open Motto—Continenter Nitentes Consequimur. Insignia—Wheel, Torch, Serpents, Stars, Javelin, Triangle.

Convention—Louisville, Ky., 1921.

Delta Sigma Epsilon

(Education)

September 28, 1914

National Council

President, Mrs. J. Edward List, 1235 S. Peoria Ave., Tulsa, Okla.

Secretary, Mary L. Holt, 1011 S. Lea Ave., Roswell, N. Mex.

Treasurer, Martha Johnson, Grant St., Indiana, Penn.

Organizer, Maude Morris, Alva, Okla.

Editor, Mrs. Wilbur J. Gier, Elk City, Kans.

Chapter Roll

Colorado State Teachers College, Kansas State Teachers College-at-Emporia, Kansas State Teachers College-at-Pittsburg, *Miami University*, Michigan State Teachers College, Missouri State Teachers College-at-Kirksville, New Mexico Normal University, Oklahoma State Teachers College-at-Alva, Temple University.

Delta Sigma Epsilon has 9 chapters and 8 alumnae associations. The total membership is 500, the active membership, 200, the average initiation 100. The badge is a seven-sided shield of black enamel, bearing the sorority letters, a cornucopia and a circle. The pledge pin is a cornucopia.

Colors—Olive Green and Cream. Flower—Cream Tea Rose. Jewel—Pearl. Open Motto—Nihil Sine Labore. Insignia—Circle, Cornucopia.

Magazine—*The Shield*—1917.

Convention—August, 1922.

Kappa Beta Pi

(Law)

December 15, 1908

National Officers

President, Leonore' Simpson, 3408 Cherry St., Kansas City, Mo.

Secretary, Charlotte M. Stevens, 1040 Otis Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Editor, Cathryn O'Loughlin, 58 Green Hall, Chicago University.

Chapter Roll

California, Chicago, *Chicago-Kent*, De Pauw, Detroit School of Law, Detroit University, George Washington, John Marshall School of Law, Kansas City Law School, Michigan, Northwestern, Texas, Washington College of Law, Yale.

Kappa Beta Pi has 14 chapters. The total membership is 300, the active membership 150, the average initiation 75. The badge is a monogram with the Kappa superimposed. The pledge pin is a small shield enameled in turquoise and old gold.

Colors—Turquoise Blue and Old Gold. Flower—Yellow Tea Rose.

Magazine—*Kappa Beta Pi Quarterly*—1916.

Convention—September, 1922.

Nu Sigma Phi

(Medicine)

March 15, 1898

General Officers

President, Dr. Lois Wynkoop, Chicago.

Secretary, Dr. Victoria Bergstrom, Chicago.

Editor, Dr. Anna Hinds, Berwyn, Ill.

Chapter Roll

Chicago, Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, *Illinois*,
Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Southern California, Valparaiso.

Nu Sigma Chi has 8 chapters. The total membership is 300, the active membership 50, the average initiation 25. The badge is a gold monogram of the three sorority letters, superimposed one upon the other in sequence, the Nu having as the required jewelery three emeralds on the cross bar and five diamonds on each standard.

Colors—Green and White. Flower—White Rose.

Convention—Undecided.

Phi Delta Delta

(Law)

November, 1911

Grand Officers

President, Olive J. Shontz, Los Angeles, Calif.

Vice-President, Eloise Slatte, Seattle, Wash.

Secretary, M. Eleanor Mack, 320 Trust and Savings Bldg.,
Los Angeles.

Treasurer, Nettie M. Rankin, 1157 E. Broadway, Portland, Ore.

Recorder, Jeannette Jewell, 1485 Columbia Rd., N. W., Wash-
ington, D. C.

Chapter Roll

George Washington, Oregon, Portia School of Law, *South-
ern California*, Washington State.

Phi Delta Delta has 5 chapters. The total membership
is 200, the active membership 75, the average initiation 30. The
badge is a kite of black enamel displaying a monogram of the
sorority letters.

Colors—Old Rose and Violet. Flowers—Rose and Violet.
Jewel—Pearl.

Pi Kappa Sigma

(Education)

November 17, 1894

National Council

President, Margaret E. Brady, 716 Garrard Ave., Covington,
Ky.

Vice-President, Mrs. W. D. Zipperton, 405 W. South St., Ar-
canum, O.

Secretary, Mrs. C. R. Colburn, 3945 S. Jefferson Ave., Nor-
wood, O.

Treasurer, Helen M. Cook, 307 N. Adams St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

A. E. S. Representative, Inez W. Beattie, Box 263, Alva, Okla.

Editor, S. Edith Todd, 196 King Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Chapter Roll

Colorado State Teachers College, Kansas State Teachers College-at-Emporia, Miami University, *Michigan State Teachers College*, Missouri State Teachers College-at-Warrensburg, Oklahoma State Teachers College-at-Alva, Oklahoma State Teachers College-at-Durant.

Pi Kappa Sigma has 7 chapters and 4 alumnae associations. The total membership is 1000, the active membership 150, the average initiation 90. The badge is a modified triangular shield of black enamel displaying the sorority letters and a lamp, and carrying a diamond surrounded by thirteen gold rays. The pledge pin is a modified triangle enameled in turquoise, and carrying the sorority letters.

Colors—Turquoise and Gold. Flowers—Forget-me-not and Jonquil. Jewel—None. Open Motto—None. Insignia—Lamp, Star, Phi, Open Book, Laurel Wreath, Scroll. Patron—None. Call—C, E, E Flat, E, C.

Magazine—*The Laurel*—1918.

Convention—Detroit, 1921.

Sigma Alpha Iota

(Music)

June 12, 1903

National Officers

President, Elsie M. Chapman, 1110 W. 8th St., Topeka, Kans.
 Vice-President, Donna M. Hayes, 1635 "F" St., Lincoln, Neb.
 Rec. Sec., Amy Grau, 1635 "F" St., Lincoln, Neb.

Cor. Sec., Margaret Worden, 404 Washington St., Klamath Falls, Ore.

Treasurer, Mrs. Eleanor W. MacKay, 218 Southern Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Historian, Claudia Peck, 5015 Marion St., Cardington, O.

Editor, Mrs. E. D. Lindberg, 397 Walnut St., Appleton, Wis.

Chapter Roll

American Conservatory (Chicago), Cincinnati College of Music, Cincinnati Conservatory, Detroit Conservatory, Drake, Fargo, Indianapolis College of Musical Art, Ithaca Conservatory, Lawrence, *Michigan*, Millikin, New England Conservatory, North Dakota, Northwestern, University School of Music (Lincoln, Neb.), Washburn.

Sigma Alpha Iota has 16 chapters and 3 alumnae associations. The total membership is 800, the active membership 300, the average initiation 150. The badge consists of seven gold Pan pipes surrounded by a jewelled ellipse bearing the sorority letters in gold on black enamel. The pledge pin is the Pan pipes alone. The flag is crimson with white letters.

Colors—Crimson and White. Flower—Crimson Rose. Jewel—Pearl. Open Motto—*Vita Brevis, Ars Longa*. Insignia—Pan Pipes, Ellipse.

Magazine—*Pan Pipes*—1909.

Annual—*The Year Book*—1910.

Convention—April, 1922.

Sigma Sigma Sigma

(Education)

April 20, 1898

Grand Chapter

President, Mabel L. Walton, Woodstock, Va.

Vice-President, Mrs. W. M. Stryker, 110 N. B St., Arkansas City, Kans.

Secretary, Hazel I. Greer, 701 Congress St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

Treasurer, Carrie K. Mason, Mattoax, Va.

Inspector, Mrs. W. J. B. Devor, 130 Parkway Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Alumnae Representative, Mrs. Hugh Tistadt, Caruthersville, Mo.

A. E. S. Representative, Mrs. A. J. Hathaway, Jr., Welland, Ontario.

Editor, Mrs. J. J. Eaton, 1327 S. 20th St., Birmingham, Ala.

Business Manager, Mabel West, 426 N. Walnut St., Wilmington, O.

Chapter Roll

Colorado State Teachers College, Florida State College for Women, Kansas State Teachers College-at-Emporia, Miami University, Michigan State Teachers College, Missouri State Teachers College-at-Kirksville, Missouri State Teachers College-at-Warrensburg, New York State Normal-at-Buffalo, Ohio University, Oklahoma State Teachers College-at-Alva, Union University, *Virginia State Normal School*.

Sigma Sigma Sigma has 12 chapters and 12 alumnae associations. The total membership is 1600, the active membership 250, the average initiation 150. The badge is an equilat-

eral triangle with indented sides, the raised inner portion of black enamel having a Sigma in each corner and a skull and cross-bones in the centre. The pledge pin is an indented triangle superimposed upon a circle. The sorority flag is of purple crossed diagonally with a white band bearing the sorority letters in purple, the purple fields displaying a triangle and a circle in white.

Colors—Purple and White. Flower—Violet. Jewel—None. Open Motto—Faithful unto Death. Insignia—Skull, Cross-Bones, Triangle, Circle. Patron—None.

Magazine—*The Triangle*—1905.

Convention—Detroit, August, 1921.

Zeta Phi

(Medicine)

May 29, 1900

President, Dr. Edith Hale Swift, 110 Bay State Rd., Boston.
Secretary, Dr. Alice H. Bigelow, 13 Warren Sq., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Chapter Roll

Johns Hopkins, *Syracuse*, Toronto, Tufts, Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

The total membership is 150, the active membership 25, the average initiation 10. The badge is a quartrefoil of black enamel, bearing a caduceus with wings and rod in white and serpents in gold. The letters Zeta and Phi appear to left and right of the caduceus.

Colors—Black, White and Gold. Flower—Daisy.

Convention—Undecided.

JUNIOR COLLEGE SORORITIES

Beta Sigma Omicron

December 12, 1888

Grand Council

President, Erna B. Watson, Hamilton College, Lexington, Ky.
Vice-President, Florence M. Fenner, 3948 Wyandotte St.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Secretary, Janie Gilreath, 621 Buncombe St., Greenville, S. C.
Treasurer, Florence Poteet, 1012 Manheim Rd., Kansas City,
Mo.

Editor, Ina May Newton, Long Beach, Miss.

Chapter Roll

Belhaven, Centenary, Central, Greenville, Grenada, Hamilton,* Hardin, Stephens, Synodical.

Beta Sigma Omicron has 9 chapters and 15 alumnae associations. The total membership is 2,000, the active membership 200, the average initiation 100. The badge is a monogram of the sorority letters, the Beta inside the Omicron and the Sigma, jewelled, superimposed upon the Omicron. The pledge pin is a triangle of red enamel with a gold star in each corner and a Grecian lamp in the centre. The flag is composed of three horizontal bars, the centre one red and the two outside pink. The sorority letters are in red on the upper pink

*Cf. Transylvania.

bar. On the lower pink bar are three stars in red. The official banner is triangular, broadly banded with red and with a pink centre. The sorority letters are in pink and are placed in the corners. The date of founding, 1888, is in red in the centre of the pink field.

Colors—Ruby and Pink. Flower—Richmond and Killarney Roses. Jewel—Ruby. Open Motto—We live to do Good. Insignia—Stars, Covenant, Lamp, Laurel. Patron—Hestia. Call—Taxu-Taxu-Taxu-Ton, Beta Sigma Omicron.

Magazine—*The Beta Sigma Omicron*—1905.

Esoteric Magazine—*The Lamp*—1913.

Convention—Colorado, 1921.

Eta Upsilon Gamma

November, 1901

Grand Officers

President, Mrs. A. H. Smith, 620 N. Union St., Independence, Mo.

Vice-President, Mrs. Wm. Kent Cooper, 36 Liberty St., Jamestown, N. Y.

Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Buckner, Casper, Wyo.

Treasurer, Elizabeth Plunkett, 621 W. 59th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Organizers, Isabel Craig Rader, 510 E. Main St., Jefferson City, Mo.; Sue Holmes, 814 Russell St., Nashville, Tenn.

Editor, Mrs. Wm. Kent Cooper, 36 Liberty St., Jamestown, N. Y.

Chapter Roll

Belhaven, Centenary, Central, Greenville, Hardin, Stephens, Synodical.

Eta Upsilon Gamma has 7 chapters and 6 alumnae associations. The total membership is 2,000, the active membership 100, the average initiation 90. The badge is diamond-shaped, the central portion being of black enamel and bearing the sorority's letters, clasped hands, a skull and cross-bones. The pledge pin is clasped hands of gold. The scholarship pin is a Grecian lamp of gold, with a diamond flame, and bearing the sorority letters in black enamel. The flag is of green with gold lettering and a gold coat-of-arms.

Colors—Olive Green and Gold. Flower—Yellow Rose. Jewel—Diamond. Open Motto—Be Strong in the Truth. Insignia—Clasped Hands, Skull, Cross-Bones, Lamp, Triangle, Unicorn.

Magazine—*The Adamas*—1909.

Convention—Undecided, 1922.

Sigma Iota Chi

December, 1903

Grand Chapter

President, Ethlyn Wisegarner, Mansfield, Ill.

Secretary, Velva Thompson, La Belle, Mo.

Historian, Nan Stevens, Russellville, Mo.

Custodian, Edith Salyer, Navasota, Tex.

Representative, Anna M. Camp, Lumberton, Miss.

Chapter Roll

Belhaven, Centenary, Central, Greenville, Hardin, Stephens.

Sigma Iota Chi has 6 chapters, and 5 alumnae associations. The total membership is 1,200, the active membership 100, the average initiation 90. The badge is a gold shield bearing a skull and cross-bones in black enamel and a white scroll displaying the sorority letters. The pledge pin is a shield of purple enamel with the letters in gold. There is no official flag.

Colors—Purple and Gold. Flower—Violet. Jewel—Amethyst. Open Motto—*Deus, Libertas, Lex.* Insignia—Eagle, Arm, Star. Patron—None. Call—None.

Magazine—*The Parchment*—1907.

Convention—St. Louis, Mo., 1921.

NECROLOGY OF CHAPTERS

Alpha Chi Omega—Bucknell University, 1898-99.

Alpha Delta Pi—*Wesleyan College*, 1851-1916; Salem College, 1905-09; Mary Baldwin Seminary, 1906-08; Alabama, 1907-08; Judson College, 1910-19; Alabama Women's College, 1910-13.

Alpha Gamma Delta—Wesleyan University, 1906-12; De Pauw University, 1908-1919.

Alpha Kappa Psi—St. Mary's School, 1904-11; Virginia Female Institute, 1904-09; Wesleyan College,* 1907-13; Stetson University,* 1909-13; Shorter College, 1911-12; Florida,* 1908-16; Synodical,† 1913-16.

Alpha Omicron Pi—*Barnard*, 1897-1915.

Alpha Phi—Barnard, 1903-15.

Alpha Sigma Alpha—Lewisburg Institute, 1904-07; Columbia College (S. C.), 1904-10; Mary Baldwin Seminary, 1905-08; Fauquier Institute, 1905-06; Fairmount Seminary, 1906-08; Ward Seminary, 1907-10; Randolph-Macon Woman's College,§ 1908-13; St. Mary's School, 1909-11; Brenau,* 1909-14; Mt. Union,* 1909-14; Shorter College, 1910-12; Hamilton School, 1911-12.

Beta Sigma Omicron—*Christian*, 1888-92 1910-15; Missouri Valley College, 1892-93; Sedalia, Mo. High School, 1898-1906; Pueblo, Colo., High School, 1902-06; Mary Baldwin Seminary, 1903-08; Ward-Belmont, 1903-15; Fairmount Seminary, 1904-12; Potter College, 1906-09; Brenau, 1907-14; Liberty College, 1908-13; Crescent College, 1909-14;

*Affiliated with Delta Delta Delta.

§Affiliated with Pi Beta Phi.

†Affiliated with Eta Upsilon Gamma.

- Woman's College of Alabama, 1911-13; Colorado Woman's College, 1914-20; Lindenwood College, 1915-20.
- Chi Omega—Jessamine Female Institute, 1898-02; Hellmuth Woman's College, 1899-1900; Belmont College, 1899-1903; University of Mississippi, 1899-1912; Union University, 1903-11; Barnard, 1906-15.
- Delta Delta Delta—Wesleyan University, 1895-1912; Barnard, 1903-15; Mississippi, 1904-12; Wooster, 1912-14; Wesleyan College, 1913-16; Judson College, 1913-19.
- Delta Gamma—*Warren Female Institute*,* 1874-89; Water Valley Seminary, 1877-80; Fairmount College, 1877-80; Bolivar College, 1878-81; Franklin College, 1878-83; Hanover College, 1881-87; Synodical College, 1882-85; Mt. Union College, 1882-1909; St. Lawrence University, 1884-87; Adelbert College, 1883-88; University of Southern California, 1887-97.
- Eta Upsilon Gamma—*Christian*, 1901-15; Forest Park University, 1903-12; Lindenwood College, 1905-20, Potter College, 1907-09; Judson, 1910-14; Brenau College, 1910-11; Colorado Woman's College, 1910-20; Ward-Belmont, 1912-15.
- Gamma Phi Beta—Barnard, 1901-15.
- Kappa Alpha Theta—Moore's Hill College, 1871-74; Illinois Wesleyan University, 1875-95; Wooster University, 1875-1913; Ohio University, 1876-86; Simpson College, 1879-91; Ohio Wesleyan University, 1881-81; Hanover College, 1882-99; Wesleyan University, 1883-87; Albion College, 1887-1908; University of the Pacific, 1889-90; Barnard, 1898-1915.

*Known also as Louis Institute and Oxford Female Institute, and located at Oxford, Miss.

Kappa Delta—*Virginia Normal School*, 1897-1912; Chatham Episcopal Institute, 1902-04^{*}; Sub-rosa, 1902-04; Gunston Hall, 1903-12; Fairmount Seminary, 1903-12; St. Mary's School, 1904-11; Judson College, 1904-19; Columbia College, 1905-10; Caldwell College, 1907-08; Woman's College Alabama, 1913-13.

Kappa Kappa Gamma—*Monmouth College*, 1870-84; St. Mary's School (Knoxville, Ill.), 1871-74; Smithson College, 1872-75; Rockford Seminary, 1874-76; Wooster, 1876-1913; Franklin College, 1879-84; Simpson College, 1880-90; Ohio Wesleyan University, 1880-84; Lassell Seminary, 1881-82; Barnard, 1891-1915.

Phi Mu—*Wesleyan College*, 1852-1916; Salem College, 1904-09; St. Mary's School, 1906-10; Chevy Chase School, 1907-10; Hardin College, 1907-11; Belmont College, 1907-11; Shorter College, 1911-12.

Phi Mu Gamma—*Hollins College*, § 1898-1916; The Ely School, 1902-06; Brenau, 1902-14; Judson College, † 1904-13; Louisiana State University, 1908-10; Potter College, 1908-09; New England Conservatory,¹ 1908-15; Shorter College, 1910-12; Newcomb,² 1910-14; Woman's College of Alabama, 1911-13; Christian, 1914-15; Ward-Belmont, 1914-15; Middlebury, † 1914-16.

Pi Beta Phi—*Monmouth College*, 1867-84; Mt. Pleasant Female Seminary, 1869-71; De Pauw University, 1870-77; Baptist Young Ladies' Seminary, Indianapolis, 1870-71;

†Affiliated with Delta Delta Delta.

¹Affiliated with Sigma Alpha Iota.

²Affiliated with Kappa Alpha Theta.

§Affiliated with Gamma Phi Beta.

Illinois Wesleyan College, 1872-? State Institute, Bloomington, Indiana, 1872-85; Pella College, Pella, Iowa, 1881-? Dearborn Seminary, Chicago, Ill., 1881-83; Jacksonville Female Academy, Jacksonville, Ill., 1881-84; Iowa State Normal, Bloomfield, Iowa, 1881-85; Carthage College, 1882-88; Nebraska Methodist College, York, Neb., 1884-92; Coe College, 1884-86; Wesleyan College, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1885-86; Callanan College, 1886-88; Hastings College, 1887-90; Barnard, 1904-15; Wooster, 1910-13.

Sigma Iota Chi—*Alexandria, La.*,* 1903-06; Winchester Normal College, 1904-07; Cincinnati Conservatory,† 1904-15; Hannah Moore Academy, 1906-08; National Cathedral School, 1907-08; Potter College, 1907-09; Virginia College, 1907-10; Hagerman College, 1907-10; Gunston Seminary, 1908-10; Crescent College, 1909-11; Lindenwood College, 1909-20; Brenau College, 1910-13; Shorter College, 1910-12; Ward-Belmont, 1914-15; Colorado Woman's College, 1915-20.

Sigma Kappa—Brown University, 1908-12.

Sigma Sigma Sigma—Lewisburg Seminary, 1903-08; Randolph-Macon Woman's College,‡ 1904-11; Searcy Institute, 1905-07; Hollins,‡ 1905-14; Southwestern University,‡ 1905-11; Frederick Woman's College, 1906-07.

Zeta Tau Alpha—*Virginia Normal School*, 1898-1906; Hannah Moore Academy, 1900-04; Mary Baldwin Seminary, 1904-06; Richmond College, 1905-08; Judson College, 1905-19.

*Sigma Iota Chi was founded by graduates of two sister schools, located at Alexandria, St. James and St. Xavier. The society had no constitution until 1906, when the Belmont Chapter, founded in 1905, became incorporated under the laws of Tennessee.

†Affiliated with Mu Phi Epsilon.

‡Affiliated with Delta Delta Delta when Sigma Sigma Sigma became an educational sorority.

HONORARY SOCIETIES

Honorary Greek-letter societies grow more numerous with the years, as specialization leads most naturally to differentiation in degrees, and as university authorities endeavor to find some way of adding distinction to the student who has done work of unusual excellence. Women are at present eligible to membership in eight,—Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Omega Alpha, Kappa Delta Pi, Mu Phi Epsilon, Theta Sigma Phi and Pi Lambda Theta. The last three were founded by and for women.

Of the five honorary societies open to both men and women, Phi Beta Kappa stands for a liberal culture as represented by the humanities, and Sigma Xi seeks to exalt scientific studies to a place of honor among the humanities, while Phi Kappa Phi aims to recognize high rank in any department of collegiate education. Alpha Omega Alpha was established for medical students, and has high scholarship, honorably acquired and honestly employed, as its object. Kappa Delta Pi is for those who expect to enter the teaching profession, and therefore endeavors to encourage in its members a high degree of consecration to social service.

Of the three honorary societies founded for women, Mu Phi Epsilon is for those specializing in music. Theta Sigma Phi seeks to confer honor on those who have distinguished themselves in journalism either as undergraduates or in the profession. Pi Lambda Theta is for students in schools of education connected with universities.

Phi Beta Kappa

Phi Beta Kappa was founded by five students at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., on December 5, 1776. Its avowed purpose was "A happy spirit and resolution of attaining the important ends of society." With this aim in view much attention was given to essays and debates with an anniversary banquet as an outlet for the youthful spirits of the members. The society was essentially secret, had a most binding oath of fidelity and a peculiar token of salutation. The original records give no clue to the source from which came the inspiration to form this secret Greek-Letter society, but the philosophical clubs then so common among the students at French and German universities may have led the founders to establish an organization that should stand for good fellowship. Then, too, the stirring times in which they lived, the burning oratory of Virginia patriots, the very Declaration of Independence itself, doubtless suggested the value of a united brotherhood.

Early provision was made for placing branches elsewhere, for the organizers believed it was "Repugnant to the liberal principles of Societies that they should be confined to any particular place, Men or Description of Men, but that they should be extended to the wise and virtuous of every degree and of whatever country." The records show that Beta, Gamma and Delta charters were granted, but do not indicate that such branches were organized. The War of the Revolution may have put an end to them as it did to the parent society. On January 3, 1781, the British fleet appeared off the coast and three days later the last meeting was held. It is interesting

to learn from history that nearly one-third of the fifty members enlisted in the Continental Army, that seventeen served in the state legislature, that eight were members of the Virginia convention which ratified the Federal Constitution, that two became United States Senators and five Representatives, that many of the others were famous men in their day.

No attempt was made to revive the society at William and Mary until 1849. Two years later it was finally reestablished, but the reorganized society had existed less than a decade, when the Civil War broke out. A second reorganization was effected in 1893, and the mother chapter is now in a vigorous condition and likely to remain so for many a year. The suspension of meetings in 1781 would in all probability have rung the death-knell of this most interesting organization had it not been for the fact that a Northern man, Elisha Parmele, Harvard, '78, went to Williamsburg for a season. While resident there, he was invited to become a member, as it was thought that he might be of assistance to the society in its plans for extension. Mr. Parmele was initiated on July 31, 1779, and immediately asked for permission to establish branches at Harvard and Yale. The charters were called the Alpha of Massachusetts Bay and the Alpha of Connecticut. Eight years later these two chapters granted a charter for a branch at Dartmouth, and for thirty years these colleges constituted the roll.

When the Morgan craze against Free Masonry was arousing all New England in 1831, John Quincy Adams, Judge Story and other prominent members prevailed upon the Harvard society to give up its secrets. Edward Everett was sent to the Yale society to secure acquiescence. The records say

that, "He touchingly set forth that the students of Harvard had such conscientious scruples as to keep them from taking the oath of secrecy, and the society life was thus endangered. There was stout opposition, but the motion prevailed and the missionary returned to gladden the tender conscience of the Harvard boys."

The establishment of the branch at Union College in 1817 gave rise to the fraternity system of the present time, because it led directly to the founding of Kappa Alpha in 1825. The newer organizations with their charm of secrecy appealed strongly to the undergraduates, and little by little, as greater emphasis was laid upon scholastic records and honor men alone were elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa, it transpired that the mother of fraternities lost many of its original characteristics and came to stand, as it does today, for a brotherhood of scholars. "For nearly half a century," wrote Edward Everett Hale, in his *Fossil from the Tertiary*, which was published in the *Atlantic Monthly* of July, 1879, "it was the only society in America that could pretend to be devoted to literature and philosophy." And it happened, therefore, that in the infant literature of the nation some noteworthy steps are marked by orations and poems delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa. Among the famous men whose names have appeared upon the programs of the great public gatherings of the society are Adams, Everett, Story, Sumner, Beecher, Wendell Phillips, Webster, Choate, Bryant, Emerson, Holmes and Longfellow. The hundredth anniversary was noteworthy as suggesting the culmination of a movement that resulted in the formation in April of 1877 of an alumni association in New York City, known as the Phi Beta Kappa alumni.

For more than a century the custom prevailed of requiring the consent of all Alpha chapters before a new Alpha could be established in a new state, all subsequent charter grants in that state being dependent upon the will of the Alpha. This most unsatisfactory method of establishing new chapters, the impossibility of demanding uniform standards of scholarship, the entire lack of unity in a movement that was without definite organization, the absence of any system of literary activity, were conditions generally deplored, but no attempt was made to evolve a national organization until the Harvard chapter celebrated its centenary on June 30, 1881. At this time the idea of a governing body was suggested, a committee appointed to draft a constitution. This document was drawn up on October 18, 1881, and referred to the chapters. At Saratoga Springs, September 6-7, 1882, delegates from fifteen chapters unanimously adopted a constitution, which was ratified in 1883 by sufficient chapters to put it into operation. The organization was known henceforth as "The United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa."

Under the present arrangement all applications for charters must be made to the Senate, which is composed of twenty prominent members of national reputation, who hold their office for six years. Each application must be endorsed by at least five existing chapters. The charter grants depend to a large extent upon the recommendations of the Senate, but the final decision is made at the Triennial Council. No charters are issued without the consent of delegations representing a majority of all the chapters. Since the new constitution went into effect, the society has given evidence of greatly increased vigor. Thirteen triennial councils have been held and nearly

seventy charter grants have been made. Much has been done also to bring about the unification of the chapters and to secure higher standards. Only such institutions as grant the A. B. degree in regular course are eligible for charters and no chapter is allowed to elect to membership more than one-fourth of the graduating class. The recent movement to gather valuable historical data and to publish periodical literature, culminating in a quarterly, called *The Phi Beta Kappa Key*, is a most important one. The Elisha Parmele Scholarship, for which a fund had been accumulating, became effective in 1911, and is devoted to educating at William and Mary College a son* of a worthy Phi Beta Kappa member.

Women were first admitted to membership in the year 1875 by the chapter at the University of Vermont. The Cornell chapter has never made any sex distinction since its organization in 1882. The number of women on the rolls, however, was very small up to the year 1900, for until that time few chapters existed at colleges open to them. The decision of recent conventions to grant charters to independent colleges for women, beginning with Vassar in 1899, and the election of several women to the Senate, indicate that Phi Beta Kappa is well on the road to becoming truly representative of the highest scholarship in the United States.

*If William and Mary should admit women, daughters will be eligible to the scholarship.

Alpha Omega Alpha

August 25, 1902

Officers

President, Dean John L. Heffron, M. D., Sc. D., Syracuse University Medical Department, Syracuse, N. Y.

Vice-President, Prof. John J. Mackenzie, M. B., University of Toronto Medical Department, Toronto, Canada.

Secretary-Treasurer, William W. Root, B. S., M. D., Box 500, Utica, N. Y.

Chapter Roll

California, Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, *Illinois*, Indiana, Jefferson, Johns Hopkins, McGill, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Northwestern, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Syracuse, Toronto, Tulane, Washington, Western Reserve.

The badge is a watch key bearing the society's letters and the year of founding. *To Be Worthy to Serve the Suffering* is the motto of the society.

Next Convention—With American Medical Association.

Kappa Delta Pi

March 11, 1911

National Officers

President, Dr. Wm. C. Bagley, Columbia University.

Vice-President, Dr. Wm. W. Phelan, University of Oklahoma.

Sec.-Treas., Mabel I. Payne, Drake University.

Counsellor, President Frank E. Thompson, University of Colorado.

Editor, Prof. Alfred L. Hall-Quest, University of Cincinnati.

Chapter Roll

Cincinnati, Colorado, Colorado State Teachers College, Columbia, Drake, *Illinois*, Kansas State Teachers College-at-Emporia, Oklahoma, Purdue, Texas.

The badge is a gold scroll displaying the letters Kappa Delta Pi and a beehive. The motto of the society is *Knowledge, Duty, Power*.

Magazine—*Kappa Delta Pi Record*—1920.

Mu Phi Epsilon

November 13, 1903

National Officers

President, Mrs. Doris Benson, 447 Oakdale Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Vice-President, Lilyan Braden, Lawrence Conservatory Appleton, Wis.

Secretary, Persis Heaton, Simpson Conservatory, Indianola, Ia.

Treasurer, Mildred Rood, Northwestern University School of Music, Evanston, Ill.

Historian, Mrs. Dorothy Watson, 1112 Fairmount St., Washington, D. C.

Chapter Roll

Brenau, Bucknell, Chicago Conservatory, Chicago Musical College, Cincinnati Conservatory, Comb's Conservatory, De-

troit Conservatory, Drake, Horner Institute, Ithaca Conservatory, Kansas, Kroeger School of Music, Lawrence, Metropolitan Colleges of Music (*Cincinnati*, and Indianapolis), McPhail School of Music, Michigan, Mt. Union, New England Conservatory, Northwestern, Oregon, Pennsylvania College of Music, Simpson, Syracuse, Toledo Conservatory, University School of Music (Lincoln, Neb.), Washington College of Music, Washington State, Washington State College.

The badge is a jeweled triangle bearing the sorority letters, and supporting another of black enamel ornamented with a lyre in gold.

Colors—Royal Purple and White. Flower—Violet.

Magazine—*Mu Phi Epsilon Triangle*—1905.

Next Convention—Washington, D. C., June, 1922.

Phi Beta Kappa

December 5, 1776

Officers

President, Edward A. Birge, LL.D., Madison, Wis.

Director, Francis W. Shepardson, LL.D., Springfield, Ill.

Secretary, Rev. Oscar M. Vorhees, D. D., 350 East 146th St., New York, N. Y.

Chapter Roll

Alabama, Allegheny, Amherst, Bates, Beloit, Boston, Bowdoin, Brown, California, Carleton, C. C. N. Y., Chicago, Cincinnati, Colby, Colgate, Colorado, Colorado College, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Denison, DePauw, Dickinson, Franklin

and Marshall, Georgia, Goucher, Grinnell,* Hamilton, Harvard, Haverford, Hobart, Hunter, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Johns Hopkins, Kansas, Kenyon, Knox, Lafayette, Lawrence, Lehigh, Marietta, Miami, Michigan, Middlebury, Minnesota, Missouri, Mt. Holyoke, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Northwestern, Oberlin, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Pomona, Princeton, Radcliffe, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Rochester, Rutgers, Smith, Stanford, St. Lawrence, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Texas, Trinity, Trinity, (N. C.), Tufts, Tulane, Union, Vanderbilt, Vassar, Vermont, Virginia, Wabash, Washington, Washington State, Washington and Lee, Wellesley, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, West Virginia, Whitman, *William and Mary*, Williams, Wisconsin, Yale.

The badge was at first a square silver medal bearing on one side the letters S. P. and on the other the Greek initials of the society's motto. Early in the Northern history of the fraternity the familiar watch key pattern of the present day came into use. There were many styles and for years much latitude was allowed, but since 1910 there has been a standard badge. On one side are the Greek letters, which stand for the words *Philosophia Biou Kubernetes*, *The Love of Wisdom, the Guide of Life*, and a hand pointing to three stars, symbolic of the society's lofty aspirations. The reverse bears the date of founding, the owner's name, college and class, and the letters S. P., which mean *Societas Philosophiae*.

Colors—Pink and Blue.

Magazine—*The Phi Beta Kappa Key*—1910.

Next Convention—Cleveland, September, 1921.

*The corporate name is Iowa College.

Phi Kappa Phi

July 14, 1897

Officers

President, James S. Stevens, M.S., LL.D., Orono, Me.

Secretary, L. H. Pammel, M.S., Ames, Iowa.

Registrar, L. E. Woodman, M.S., Rolla, Mo.

Treasurer, C. H. Gordon, M. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

Chapter Roll

Arizona, Alabama Polytechnic, Cornell, Delaware, Florida, Georgia School of Technology, Iowa State College, Kansas State College, Maine, Mass. Agr. College, Missouri School of Mines, Nebraska Wesleyan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota Agr. College, Oklahoma Agr. College, Pennsylvania State College, Rhode Island State College, Syracuse, Tennessee, Utah Agr. College, Washington State College, Wisconsin.

The badge, which may be worn as a pendant, pin or medal, is a flattened globe, bearing the letters Phi Kappa Phi and surrounded by the rays of the sun arranged in eight groups. The society's motto is *The Love of Learning Rules the World*. The seal is a facsimile of the badge surrounded by a circle, above which is a row of stars to indicate the number of chapters, and below the words, "Founded 1897." The ribbon of the fraternity is white bearing in black the letters of the fraternity and the walls of Troy. The gown is of black with the ribbon on the front edge of the sleeves.

Colors—Black and White.

Next Convention—December, 1921.

Pi Lambda Theta

July 2, 1917

National Officers

President, Helen R. Hoopes, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.

Vice-President, Virginia Athen, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Secretary, Katharine Foulke, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Recorder, Mrs. E. I. Axon, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Treasurer, Miss Ruth Austin, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

Chapter Roll

Kansas, Minnesota, *Missouri*, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Syracuse, Washington State.

The badge is a gold key modelled after the Egyptian key of life, and displays the letters Pi Lambda Theta and an Egyptian sceptre.

Colors—Blue and Gold.

Flower—Yellow Rose.

Next Convention—July, 1921.

Sigma Xi

November, 1886

Officers

President, Clarence E. McClung, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania.

Secretary, Henry B. Ward, Ph. D., University of Illinois.

Treasurer, George B. Pegram, Ph.D., Columbia University.

Chapter Roll

Brown, California, Case, Chicago, Colorado, Columbia, Cornell, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Mayo Foundation, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Northwestern, Ohio State, Pennsylvania, Purdue, Rensselaer, Stanford, Syracuse, Texas, Union, Washington, Washington State, Wisconsin, Worcester, Yale.

The badge is a gold key bearing a monogram of the Sigma and Xi in black enamel. The motto, Spoudon Xunones, means *Companions in Zealous Research*. The seal is a laurel wreath surrounding ten stars and a lamp of research.

Colors—Electric Blue and White.

Magazine—*Sigma Xi Quarterly*—1913.

Next Convention—December 30, 1921.

Theta Sigma Phi

April 8, 1909

National Officers

President, Mrs. Margaret G. Stone, 126 Claremont Ave., New York City.

Vice-President, Sally Spensley, Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis.

Secretary, Harriett E. Daily, 804 S. High St., Columbus, O.

Treasurer, Opal Cannon, 407 Robinson St., Danville, Ill.

Organizer, Grace Edgington, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Editor, Mrs. Merze M. Seeburger, 942 28th St., Des Moines, Ia.

Chapter Roll

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa State College, Kansas, Kansas State College, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Ohio State, Oklahoma, Oregon, Stanford, *Washington State*, Wisconsin.

The badge is a small gold linotype matrix, and displays the letters Theta Sigma Phi and a torch.

Colors—Violet and Green.

Magazine—*The Matrix*—1915.

Next Convention, June, 1922.

THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE

November, 1881

General Officers

President, Mrs. Marvin B. Rosenberry, 1717 Kendall Ave.,
Madison, Wis.

Executive Secretary, Mrs. Gertrude S. Martin, 934 Stewart
Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.

Vice-President-at-large, Mrs. R. B. Morgan, 35 "B" St., N.
W., Washington, D. C.

Treasurer, Mrs. Katharine P. Pomeroy, 938 Glengyle Pl., Chi-
cago.

Roll

Akron, Allegheny, Barnard, Bates, Beloit, Boston, Brown,
Bryn Mawr, California, Carleton, Chicago, Cincinnati, *Clark*,*
Coe, Colorado College, Colorado, *Columbia*, Cornell College,
Cornell, De Pauw, Drake, Earlham, Elmira, Franklin, Goucher,
Grinnell, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, *Johns
Hopkins*, Kansas, Knox, Lake Erie, Lake Forest, Lawrence,
Mass. Inst. Tech., *McGill*, Miami, Michigan, Mills, Milwau-
kee-Downer, Minnesota, Missouri, Morningside, Mt. Holyoke,
Nebraska, North Dakota, Northwestern, Oberlin, Ohio State,
Ohio Wesleyan, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania State Col-
lege, *Pennsylvania*, Pomona, Purdue, Radcliffe, Randolph-Ma-
con, Reed, Ripon, Rochester, Rockford, Smith, Stanford, St.

*Only those women are eligible in italicized universities who hold ad-
vanced non-professional degrees.

Catherine, St. Elizabeth, St. Teresa, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Texas, Toronto, Trinity, Tufts, Vassar, Vermont, Washington, Washington State, Wellesley, Wells, Western Reserve, Whitman, William Smith, Wisconsin, Wooster, *Yale*.

Branches

Albany, Alva, Ames, Ann Arbor, Appleton, Atlantic City, Battle Creek, Bellingham, Beloit, Binghampton, Bloomington, Ill., Bloomington, Ind., Boston, Buffalo, Cedar Rapids, Chautauque, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Colorado Springs, Columbia, Columbus, Corning, Davenport, Delaware, Denver, Des Moines, Detroit, Duluth, Elgin, Elmira, El Paso, Eugene, Fairmont, Fall River, Flint, Fresno, Glenn Falls, Grand Forks, Gray's Harbor, Great Falls, Greencastle, Greenwich, Grinnell, Helena, Honolulu, Huntington, Imperial, Indianapolis, Ithaca, Kalamazoo, Kansas City, Kenosha, Lafayette, Lansing, Laramie, Lawrence, Lincoln, Los Angeles, Louisville, Madison, Manila, Mankato, Marshalltown, Marysville, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Missoula, Mt. Vernon, New Haven, New London, New York, Niles, Northfield, North Yakima, Oberlin, Omaha, Oswego, Oshkosh, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Pomona, Portland, (Ore.), Providence, Pueblo, Pullman, Reno, Ripon, Rochester, Rock Island, Sacramento, Salt Lake City, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Barbara, Seattle, Sheridan, Sioux City, Spokane, Springfield, Ill., St. Louis, St. Paul, Superior, Syracuse, Tacoma, Toledo, Topeka, Tulsa, Urbana, Utica, Valley City, Vermilion, Warrensburg, Washington, Wichita.

Biennial Meeting—Undecided, 1921.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN

July, 1903

Officers

President, Mary Leal Harkness, Newcomb College, New Orleans, La.

Secretary, Mrs. Charles Spencer, Edgewood, Birmingham, Ala.

Treasurer, Alice Wildman, 214 S. 12th St., Columbus, Miss.

Roll

Agnes Scott, Akron, Alabama, Allegheny, Barnard, Bates, Baylor, Beloit, Boston, Brown, Bryn Mawr, Bucknell, California, Carleton, Chattanooga, Chicago, Cincinnati, *Clark*,* Coe, Colby, Colorado College, Colorado, *Columbia*, Converse, Cornell College, Cornell, Denison, De Pauw, Dickinson, Doane, Drake, Drury, Earlham, Elmira, Fargo, Franklin, George Washington, Georgia, Goucher, Grinnell, Hobart, Hunter, Illinois, Illinois Woman's, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, *Johns Hopkins*, Kansas, Kentucky, Knox, Lake Erie, Lake Forest, Lawrence, Louisiana, Louisville, Maine, *McGill*, Marietta, Mass. Inst. Technology, Mercer, Miami, Michigan, Middlebury, Millikin, Mills, Millsaps, Milwaukee-Downer, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Morningside, Mt. Holyoke, Nebraska, Newcomb, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Northwestern, Oberlin, Ohio State, Oklahoma, Oregon, Park, Parsons, Peabody, *Pennsylvania*, Pennsylvania State College, Pittsburgh, Pomona, Purdue, Radcliffe, Randolph-Macon,

*Cf. pg. 121.

Reed, Rice, Richmond, Ripon, Rochester, Rockford, Smith, South Dakota, Southern, Southwestern, St. Lawrence, Swarthmore, Stanford, St. Catherine, St. Elizabeth, St. Teresa, Syracuse, Tennessee, Texas, Toronto, Transylvania, Trinity, N. C., Trinity, D. C., Tufts, Tulane, Union, Vanderbilt, Vassar, Vermont, Washington, Washington State, Wellesley, Wells, Wesleyan, Western, Western Reserve, Westhampton, West Virginia, William Smith, Wisconsin, Wooster, *Yale*.

Branches

Asheville, Atlanta, Baltimore, Baton Rouge, Birmingham, Charlotte, N. C., Chattahooches, Columbus, Miss., Durham, Fort Worth, Georgia, Greensboro, Greenville, Jackson, Knoxville, Lexington, Macon, Mobile, Montevallo, Montgomery, Murfreesboro, Nashville, Natchitoches, New Orleans, Norfolk, Raleigh, Richmond, Rome, San Antonio, Tampa, Winston-Salem.

Biennial Meeting—Undecided, 1921.

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

March 10, 1906

Officers

President, Henry Smith Pritchett.

Secretary, Clyde Furst.

Treasurer, Robert A. Franks.

Headquarters, 522 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Roll

Allegheny, Amherst, Bates, Beloit, Bowdoin, Brooklyn Polytechnic, Bryn Mawr, California, Carleton, Carnegie, Case, Central, Cincinnati, Clark, Clarkson, Coe, Colorado College, Columbia, Cornell, Dalhousie, Dartmouth, Dickinson, Drake, Drury, Grinnell, Hamilton, Harvard, Hobart, Indiana, Johns Hopkins, Knox, Lawrence, Lehigh, McGill, Marietta, Massachusetts Institute Technology, Michigan, Middlebury, Minnesota, Missouri, Mt. Holyoke, New York, Oberlin, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Princeton, Purdue, Queen's, Radcliffe, Rensselaer, Ripon, Rochester, Rose, Smith, Stanford, Stevens, Swarthmore, Toronto, Trinity, Tufts, Tulane, Union, Vanderbilt, Vassar, Vermont, Virginia, Wabash, Washington and Jefferson, Washington, Wellesley, Wells, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, Whitman, Williams, Wisconsin, Worcester, Yale.

STATISTICAL DATA

Adelphi College

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1896; Valuation \$750,000;* Endowment \$200,000; Faculty 22, Men 14, Women 8; Students 299; Tuition \$250; Expenses \$500;† Degrees, B.A., B.S.

Motto—The truth shall make us free. Colors—Brown and Gold.

Sororities—1905, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1907, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1908, Delta Gamma; 1911, Delta Delta Delta; 1913, Phi Mu; 1916, Alpha Epsilon Phi.

Adrian College

Adrian, Mich.

Methodist Protestant; Opened 1859; Women admitted 1859; Valuation \$500,000; Endowment \$100,000; Faculty 24, Men 15, Women 9; Students 195, Men 105, Women 90; Tuition \$80; Expenses \$375; Degrees, B.A., B.S., B.M., M.A., M.S.

Motto—Let the truth shine. Colors—Canary and Black.

Sororities—1882, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1890, Delta Delta Delta.

University of Akron‡

Akron, Ohio

Municipal; Opened 1872; Women admitted 1872; Valuation \$800,000; Endowment \$200,000; Faculty 33, Men 22, Wo-

*Grounds, Buildings, Apparatus.

†Average annual cost to students in addition to tuition.

‡Buchtel College, 1872-1913.

men 11; Students 508, Men 376, Women 132; Tuition Free; Expenses \$400; Degrees, A.B., B.S., C.E., M. E., E.E.

Motto—Let there be light.

Colors—Navy Blue and Old Gold.

Sororities—1877, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1879, Delta Gamma; 1912, Phi Mu.

University of Alabama

University, Ala.

State; Opened 1831; Women admitted 1893; Valuation \$1,000,000; Endowment \$2,000,000; Faculty 57; Students 1216, Men 992, Women 224; Tuition Free; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., C.E., E.E., M.E., M.D., LL.B.

Motto—None.

Colors—Crimson and White.

Sororities—1904, Kappa Delta; 1910, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1914, Delta Delta Delta.

Albion College

Albion, Mich.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened as Seminary 1843; as college 1861; Women admitted 1843; Valuation \$350,000; Endowment \$450,000; Faculty 28, Men 19, Women 9; Students 512, Men 275, Women 237; Tuition \$80; Expenses \$450; Degree, B. A.

Motto—Lux Fiat.

Colors—Purple and Old Gold.

Sororities—1883, Delta Gamma; 1887, Alpha Chi Omega; 1915, Alpha Xi Delta.

Allegheny College
Meadville, Pa.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1815; Women admitted 1872; Valuation \$850,000; Endowment \$1,025,000; Faculty 34, Men 25, Women 9; Students 536, Men 336, Women 200; Tuition \$200; Expenses \$400; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., M.S.

Motto—None.

Colors—Navy Blue and Gold.

Sororities—1882, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1888, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1891, Alpha Chi Omega; 1912, Alpha Gamma Delta.

University of Arizona
Tucson, Ariz.

State; Opened 1885; Women admitted 1890; Valuation \$1,200,000; Endowment, \$10,500; Faculty 100, Men 75, Women 25; Students 1656, Men 1002, Women 654; Tuition Free; Expenses \$350; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., M.S., LL.B., J.D.

Motto—None.

Colors—Red and Blue.

Sororities—1917, Kappa Alpha Theta, Pi Beta Phi; 1920, Kappa Kappa Gamma.

University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Ark.

State; Opened 1871; Women admitted in 1871; Valuation \$1,000,000; Endowment \$130,000; Faculty 90, Men 72, Women 18; Students 1008, Men 650, Women 358; Tuition Free; Expenses \$400; Degrees, B.A., B.S., C.E., M.S., M.A., M.E., C.E., E.E., Ch. E.

Motto—None.

Color—Cardinal.

Sororities—1895, Chi Omega; 1903, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1909, Pi Beta Phi; 1913, Delta Delta Delta.

Baker University

Baldwin, Kan. .

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1858; Women admitted 1858; Valuation \$1,200,000; Endowment \$700,000; Faculty 35, Men 24, Women 11; Students 512, Men 245, Women 267; Tuition \$75; Expenses \$500; Degrees, A.B.

Motto—*Let him be first a man.*

Color—*Cadmium.*

Sororities—1895, Delta Delta Delta; 1908, Alpha Chi Omega; 1910, Delta Zeta;* 1912, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1916, Phi Mu.

Beloit College

Beloit, Wis.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1847; Women admitted 1847; Valuation \$608,000; Endowment \$1,800,000; Faculty 45, Men 33, Women 12; Students 548, Men 305, Women 243; Tuition \$150; Expenses \$700; Degrees, A.B., B.S., M.A., M.S.

Motto—*Scientia Vera Cum Fide Pura.*

Colors—*Black and Gold.*

Sororities—1919, Pi Beta Phi; 1920, Kappa Delta.

Bethany College

Bethany, W. Va.

Christian; Opened 1841; Women admitted 1881; Valuation \$400,000; Endowment \$400,000; Faculty 29, Men 21, Women 8; Students 400, Men 260, Women 140; Tuition \$90; Expenses \$325; Degrees, A.B., A.M., B.S.

Motto—*None.*

Colors—*White and Green.*

Sororities—1903, Alpha Xi Delta; 1905, Zeta Tau Alpha.

*Inactive 1912-18.

Boston University

Boston, Mass.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1873; Women admitted 1873; Valuation \$2,000,000; Endowment \$4,250,000; Faculty 294, Men 274, Women 20; Students 6665, Men 4411, Women 2254; Tuition \$200; Expenses \$500; Degrees, A.B., B.S., B.B.A., B.S.S., B.E., B.R.E., S.T.B., S.T.D., LL.B., LL.M., LL.D., M.D., M.B., Ch.B., A.M., Ph.D.

*Motto—None.**Colors—Scarlet and White.*

Sororities—1882, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1883, Alpha Phi; 1887, Gamma Phi Beta; 1888, Delta Delta Delta; 1896, Pi Beta Phi; 1904, Sigma Kappa; 1912, Alpha Delta Pi, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1913, Alpha Gamma Delta.

Brenau College

Gainesville, Ga.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1878; Valuation \$400,000; Faculty 42, Men 15, Women 27; Women Students 568; Tuition \$110; Expenses \$450; Degrees, A.B., B.O., B.M.

*Motto—None.**Colors—Gold and Black.*

Sororities—1910, Alpha Delta Pi, Phi Mu, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1911, Alpha Chi Omega; 1913, Alpha Gamma Delta; 1914, Delta Delta Delta.*

Bucknell University

Lewisburg, Pa.

Baptist; Opened 1846; Women admitted 1880; Women's College created 1905; Valuation \$550,000; Endowment \$600,-

*Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1909-14.

000; Faculty 36, Men 32, Women 4; Students 800, Men 600, Women 200; Tuition \$192; Expenses \$400; Degrees, A.B., Ph.B., B.S.

Motto—None.

Colors—Orange and Blue.

Sororities—1884, Pi Beta Phi; 1904, Delta Delta Delta; 1915, Kappa Delta.

University of Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1846; Women admitted 1846; Valuation \$1,000,000; Endowment \$5,000,000; Faculty 226, Men 216, Women 10; Students 1459, Men 980, Women 479; Tuition \$200; Expenses \$300; Degrees, B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., LL.B., M.D., D.D.S., Ph.G.

Motto—None.

Colors—White and Blue.

Sororities—1920, Sigma Kappa.

Butler College

Indianapolis, Ind.

Christian; Opened 1855; Women admitted 1855; Valuation \$300,000; Endowment \$450,000; Faculty 29, Men 20, Women 9; Students 1004, Men 275, Women 729; Tuition \$125; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., A.M.

Motto—None.

Colors—Blue and White.

Sororities—1874, Kappa Alpha Theta; † 1878, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1897, Pi Beta Phi; 1914, Delta Delta Delta; 1920, Zeta Tau Alpha.

†Inactive, 1886-1906.

University of California
Berkeley, Cal.

State; Opened 1868; Women admitted 1868; Valuation \$14,000,000; Endowment \$7,000,000; Faculty 857, Men 817, Women 40; Students 11,891, Men 6230, Women 5661; Tuition Free; Expenses \$700; Degrees, A.B., B.S., M.A., M.S., Ph.D., C.E., M.E., E.E., Mech.E., M.D., LL.B., D.D.S., Pharm. B., Ph.C., J.D.

Motto—Let there be light.

Colors—Blue and Gold.

Sororities—1880, Kappa Kappa Gamma; † 1890, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1894, Gamma Phi Beta; 1900, Delta Delta Delta, Pi Beta Phi; 1901, Alpha Phi; 1902, Chi Omega; 1907, Alpha Omicron Pi, Delta Gamma; 1909, Alpha Chi Omega, Alpha Xi Delta; 1910, Sigma Kappa; 1913, Alpha Delta Pi; 1915, Alpha Gamma Delta, Zeta Tau Alpha, Delta Zeta; 1916, Phi Mu; 1917, Kappa Delta; 1905, Alpha Epsilon Iota (Med.).

University of Chattanooga
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1904; Women admitted 1904; Valuation \$1,200,000; Endowment \$250,000; Faculty 13, Men 9, Women 4; Students 211, Men 125, Women 86; Tuition \$120; Expenses \$325; Degrees, A. B., B.S.

Motto—Faciamus.

Colors—Gold and Blue.

Sororities—1919, Chi Omega.

Cincinnati University
Cincinnati, Ohio

Municipal; Opened 1819; Women admitted 1874; Valuation \$3,500,000; Endowment \$3,000,000; Faculty 351, Men

†Inactive, 1885-97.

281, Women 70; Students 3436, Men 1957, Women 1479; Tuition Free; Expenses \$500; Degrees, B.A., B.S., M.A., Ph.D.

Motto—Alta Petit.

Colors—Scarlet and Black.

Sororities—1885, Kappa Kappa Gamma;* 1892, Delta Delta Delta; 1913, Kappa Delta, Kappa Alpha Theta, Chi Omega; 1916, Delta Zeta; 1917, Alpha Chi Omega; 1919, Theta Phi Alpha.

Coe College

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Nonsectarian; Opened 1881; Women admitted 1881; Valuation \$750,000; Endowment \$1,200,000; Faculty 36, Men 16, Women 20; Students 1048, Men 341, Women 707; Tuition \$100; Expenses \$500; Degrees, A.B., B.S., B. Mus.

Motto—Veritas Virtusque.

Colors—Crimson and Gold.

Sororities—1911, Kappa Delta; 1912, Delta Delta Delta; 1914, Chi Omega; 1917, Alpha Gamma Delta; 1918, Alpha Xi Delta.

Colby College

Waterville, Me.

Baptist; Opened 1820; Women admitted 1871; Women's Division created 1890; Valuation \$600,000; Endowment \$1,000,000; Faculty 25, Men 24, Women 1; Students 450, Men 275, Women 175; Tuition \$90; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A. B., B.S.

Motto—Lux Mentis Scientia.

Colors—Gray and Blue.

Sororities—1874, Sigma Kappa; 1906, Chi Omega; 1908, Delta Delta Delta; 1915, Alpha Delta Pi; 1917, Phi Mu.

*Inactive 1885-1914.

Colorado Agricultural College

Fort Collins, Colo.

State; Opened 1876; Women admitted 1876; Valuation \$1,052,590; Faculty 82, Men 58, Women 24; Students 743, Men 506, Women 237; Tuition Free; Expenses \$400; Degrees, B.S., D.V.M.

*Motto—Service.**Colors—Green and Gold.*

Sororities—1915, Gamma Phi Beta; 1916, Kappa Delta; 1917, Delta Delta Delta, Kappa Alpha Theta.

University of Colorado

Boulder, Colo.

State; Opened 1877; Women admitted 1877; Valuation \$1,500,000; Endowment None; Faculty 225, Men 190, Women 35; Students 3254, Men 1472, Women 1782; Tuition Free; Expenses \$600; Degrees, B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., Ph.D., C.E., E.E., M.E., M.D., LL.B., B.Pharm.

*Motto—Let your light shine.**Colors—Silver and Gold.*

Sororities—1884, Pi Beta Phi; 1885, Delta Gamma; 1901, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1906, Chi Omega; 1907, Alpha Chi Omega; 1910, Delta Delta Delta; 1914, Alpha Delta Pi.

Cornell University

Ithaca, N. Y.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1868; Women admitted 1868; Valuation \$9,000,000; Endowment \$15,000,000; Faculty 725, Men 672, Women 53; Students 5764, Men 4628, Women 1136; Tuition \$200; Expenses \$500; Degrees, A.B., A.M., Ph.D.,

LLB., M.D., D.V.M., C.E., M.E., M.C.E., M.M.E., B.S. in Arch., M.S. in Arch., B.S. in Agr., M.S. in Agr.

Motto—None.

Colors—Carnelian and White.

Sororities—1881, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1883, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1885, Delta Gamma; 1889, Alpha Phi; 1908, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1909, Delta Zeta; 1913, Delta Delta Delta; 1917, Kappa Delta, Chi Omega; 1918, Alpha Xi Delta; 1919, Pi Beta Phi, Alpha Epsilon Phi.

University of Denver

University Park, Colo.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1864; Women admitted 1880; Valuation \$450,000; Endowment \$500,000; Faculty 90, Men 80, Women 10; Students 1214, Men 700, Women 514; Tuition \$60; Expenses \$200; Degrees, A.B., A.M., M.S., Ph.D.

Motto—None.

Colors—Red and Yellow.

Sororities—1885, Pi Beta Phi; 1897, Gamma Phi Beta; 1908, Sigma Kappa; 1914, Kappa Delta; 1917, Delta Zeta; 1920, Alpha Epsilon Phi.

DePauw University

Greencastle, Ind.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1837; Women admitted 1867; Valuation \$800,000; Endowment \$2,600,000; Faculty 47, Men 31, Women 16; Students 942, Men 427, Women 515; Tuition \$75 ;Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., A.M.

Motto—Decus Lumenque Reipublicae Collegium. Color—Old Gold.

Sororities—1870, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1875, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1885, Alpha Chi Omega; 1888, Alpha Phi; 1907, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1908, Delta Delta Delta; 1909, Delta Zeta.

Dickinson College

Carlisle, Pa.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1783; Women admitted 1884; Valuation \$850,000; Endowment \$800,000; Faculty 19; Students 380, Men 260, Women 120; Tuition \$160; Expenses \$400; Degrees, A.B., Ph.B., B.S.

Motto—Pietate et Doctrina Tuta Libertas. Colors—Red and White.

Sororities—1903, Pi Beta Phi; 1907, Chi Omega; 1919, Phi Mu.

Drury College

Springfield, Mo.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1873; Women admitted 1873; Valuation \$550,000; Endowment \$1,000,000; Faculty 21, Men 12, Women 9; Students 471, Men 224, Women 247; Tuition \$65; Expenses \$200; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., S.M.

Motto—Christo et Humanitati. Colors—Scarlet and Gray.

Sororities—1909, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1913, Pi Beta Phi, Delta Delta Delta.

Eureka College

Eureka, Ill.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1848; Women admitted 1848; Valuation \$250,000; Endowment \$200,000; Faculty 25, Men 15, Women 10; Students 291, Men 117, Women 174; Tuition \$90; Expenses \$350; Degrees, A.B., B.S.

Motto—None

Colors—Maroon and Old Gold.

Sororities—1917, Delta Zeta.

Florida State College for Women

Tallahassee, Fla.

State; Opened 1905; Faculty 54, Men 12, Women 42; Students 662; Tuition Free; Expenses \$200; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., M.S.

Motto—Vires, Mores, Artes.

Colors—Garnet and Gold.

Sororities—1904, Kappa Delta; 1908, Chi Omega; 1909, Alpha Delta Pi; 1916, Delta Delta Delta; † 1920, Sigma Kappa; 1920, Sigma Sigma Sigma (Educ.).

Franklin College

Franklin, Ind.

Baptist; Opened 1834; Women admitted 1869; Valuation \$288,000; Endowment \$400,000; Faculty 26, Men 15, Women 11; Students 438, Men 198, Women 240; Tuition \$100; Expenses \$400; Degrees, A.B., B.S.

Motto—Christianity and Culture. *Colors—Navy Blue and Old Gold*

Sororities—1888, Pi Beta Phi; 1912, Delta Delta Delta; 1920, Delta Zeta.

George Washington University

Washington, D. C.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1821; Women admitted 1884; Valuation \$1,200,000; Endowment \$300,000; Faculty 254; Students 2960, Men 1322, Women 1638; Tuition \$180; Expenses \$350; Degrees, B.A., B.S., M.A., Ph.D., C.E., E.E., M.E., M.D., Pharm.G., LL.B.

†Alpha Kappa Psi, 1908-16.

Motto—Deus Nobis Fiducia. Colors—Continental Buff and Blue.

Sororities—1889, Pi Beta Phi; 1903, Chi Omega; 1906, Sigma Kappa; 1915, Phi Mu. *(1889 AAD, 1892, ZTA, AAO, KAD)*

Goucher College

Baltimore, Md.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1888; Valuation \$1,800,000; Endowment \$1,200,000; Faculty 50, Men 23, Women 27; Women students 791; Tuition \$225; Expenses \$450; Degree, A.B.

Motto—I Thess. V. 23. Colors—Dark Blue and Old Gold.

Sororities—1891, Alpha Phi; 1892, Delta Gamma; 1893, Gamma Phi Beta; 1896, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1897, Pi Beta Phi; 1899, Delta Delta Delta; 1909, Alpha Gamma Delta

Hanover College

Hanover, Ind.

Presbyterian; Opened 1827; Women admitted 1880; Valuation \$250,000; Endowment \$250,000; Faculty 18, Men 14, Women 4; Students 300, Men 140, Women 160; Tuition \$75; Expenses \$250; Degree, A.B.

Motto—Philosophia Pietati Ancillans. Colors—Red and Blue.

Sororities—1913, Phi Mu, Alpha Delta Pi.

Hillsdale College

Hillsdale, Mich.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1855; Women admitted 1855; Valuation \$175,732; Endowment \$500,000; Faculty 24, Men 16, Women 7; Students 476, Men 200, Women 276; Tuition \$70; Expenses \$400; Degrees, A.B., A.M.

Motto—Virtus Tentamine Gaudet. Colors—Ultramarine Blue.

Sororities—1880, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1887, Pi Beta Phi.

Hollins College

Hollins, Va.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1842; Valuation \$400,000; Faculty 28, Men 10, Women 18; Students 297; Tuition \$125; Expenses \$450; Degrees, A.B., B.M.

Motto—Levavi Oculos.

Colors—None.

Sororities—1902, Kappa Delta; 1904, Phi Mu; 1914, Delta Delta Delta;* 1916, Gamma Phi Beta;† 1917, Pi Beta Phi; 1919, Chi Omega.

University of Idaho

Moscow, Idaho

State; Opened 1892; Women admitted 1892; Valuation \$1,300,000; Endowment \$6,000,000; Faculty 94, Men 76, Women 18; Students 1014, Men 625, Women 389; Tuition Free; Expenses \$500; Degrees, B.A., B.S., LL.B., M.A., M.S.

Motto—Esto Perpetua.

Colors—Gold and White.

Sororities—1910, Gamma Phi Beta; 1911, Delta Gamma; 1916, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1920, Kappa Alpha Theta.

University of Illinois

Urbana, Ill.

State; Opened 1868; Women admitted 1870; Valuation \$8,000,000; Endowment \$647,000; Faculty 891, Men 771, Women 120; Students 7839, Men 5977, Women 1862; Tuition Free; Expenses \$400; Degrees, A.B., B.S., B.M., A.M., B.L.S., LL.B., Ph.G., Ph.C., M.S., Ph.D., J.D., M.D., D.D.S., M.E., C.E., E.E., A.E., E.M., M. Arch.

*Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1905-14.

†Phi Mu Gamma, 1898-1916.

Motto—Learning and Labor.

Colors—Orange and Blue.

Sororities—1895, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1895, Pi Beta Phi; 1899, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1899, Alpha Chi Omega; 1900, Chi Omega; 1905, Alpha Xi Delta; 1906, Sigma Kappa, Delta Gamma; 1911, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1912, Alpha Delta Pi; 1913, Gamma Phi Beta; 1918, Alpha Gamma Delta; 1919, Theta Phi Alpha; 1920, Alpha Epsilon Phi, Delta Delta Delta; 1898, Nu Sigma Phi (Med.); 1899, Alpha Epsilon Iota (Med.).

Illinois Wesleyan University

Bloomington, Ill.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1850; Women admitted 1877; Valuation \$207,500; Endowment \$830,000; Faculty 45, Men 30, Women 15; Students 462, Men 217, Women 245; Tuition \$100; Expenses \$450; Degrees, A.B., B.S., LL.B.

Motto—Scientia et Sapientia.

Colors—Green and White.

Sororities—1873, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1906, Sigma Kappa; 1908, Kappa Delta; 1914, Alpha Gamma Delta.

University of Indiana

Bloomington, Ind.

State; Opened 1824; Women admitted 1867; Valuation \$1,500,000; Endowment \$800,000; Faculty 228, Men 208, Women 20; Students 3838, Men 2070, Women 1768; Tuition Free; Expenses \$350; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., M.S., Ph.D., LL.B., M.D., J.D., LL.M.

Motto—Lux Et Veritas.

Colors—Cream and Crimson.

Sororities—1870, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1872, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1893, Pi Beta Phi; 1898, Delta Gamma; 1909, Delta Zeta; 1916, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1917, Delta Delta Delta; 1918, Sigma Kappa; 1920, Phi Mu, Theta Phi Alpha; 1910, Nu Sigma Phi (Med.).

Iowa State College

Ames, Iowa

State; Opened 1868; Women admitted 1868; Valuation \$4,000,000; Endowment \$686,778; Faculty 318, Men 223, Women 95; Students 4056, Men 3266, Women 790; Tuition Free; Expenses \$400; Degrees, B.S., C.E., M.E., D.V.M., M.S.A., M.S., M.A.E.

*Motto—Science with Practice.**Colors—Cardinal and Gold.*

Sororities—1877, Pi Beta Phi;* 1889, Delta Delta Delta;† 1908, Kappa Delta; 1911, Alpha Delta Pi; 1917, Alpha Gamma Delta; 1918, Gamma Phi Beta.

University of Iowa

Iowa City, Iowa

State; Opened 1855; Women admitted 1855; Valuation \$5,000,000; Endowment \$500,000; Faculty 319, Men 261, Women, 58; Students 4933, Men 2903, Women 2030; Tuition \$40; Expenses \$300; Degrees, B.A., B.S., B.E., M.A., M.S., Ph.D., LL.B., M.D., D.D.S., Ph.G., Ph.C.

*Motto—None.**Color—Old Gold.*

Sororities—1882, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1882, Pi Beta Phi; 1887, Delta Gamma; 1904, Delta Delta Delta; 1911, Alpha Chi Omega; 1912, Alpha Xi Delta; 1913, Delta Zeta; 1915, Alpha Delta Pi, Gamma Phi Beta; 1919, Chi Omega; 1919, Nu Sigma Phi (Med.).

*Inactive 1891-1906.

†Inactive 1891-1912.

Iowa Wesleyan College

Mt. Pleasant, Iowa

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1843; Women admitted 1843; Valuation \$250,000; Endowment \$700,000; Faculty 24, Men 12, Women 12; Students 265, Men 98, Women 167; Tuition \$90; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., B.S., B.M.

*Motto—None.**Colors—Blue and White.*

Sororities—1868, Pi Beta Phi; 1902, Alpha Xi Delta; 1914, Phi Mu; 1918, Zeta Tau Alpha.

Kansas State College

Manhattan, Kan.

State; Opened 1863; Women admitted 1863; Valuation \$2,100,000; Income \$1,500,000; Faculty 305, Men 209, Women 96; Students 3440, Men 2355, Women 1045; Tuition Free; Expenses \$500; Degrees, B.S., M.S., D.V.M.

*Motto—None.**Color—Royal Purple.*

Sororities—1915, Delta Zeta, Pi Beta Phi, Delta Delta Delta, Alpha Delta Pi, Chi Omega; 1916, Kappa Kappa Gamma.

University of Kansas

Lawrence, Kan.

State; Opened 1866; Women admitted 1866; Valuation \$2,500,000; Endowment \$150,000; Faculty 239, Men 184, Women 55; Students 4002, Men 2456, Women 1546; Tuition \$15; Expenses \$400; Degrees, A.B., B.S., M.S., M.A., Ph.D., LL.B., C.E., E.E., M.E., Ph.C. Mus.B.

*Motto—None.**Colors—Harvard Crimson and Yale Blue.*

Sororities—1873, Pi Beta Phi; 1881, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1883, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1902, Chi Omega; 1912, Alpha Delta Pi; 1913, Sigma Kappa; 1914, Alpha Chi Omega; 1915, Gamma Phi Beta, Alpha Xi Delta; 1918, Alpha Omicron Pi.

University of Kentucky Lexington, Ky.

State; Opened 1866; Women admitted 1880; Valuation \$1,600,000; Endowment \$300,000; Faculty 127, Men 112, Women 15; Students 1543, Men 1111, Women 432; Tuition Free; Expenses \$400; Degrees, B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., Ph.D., C.E., M.E., E.E., LL.B.

Motto—None.

Colors—Blue and White.

Sororities—1908, Alpha Gamma Delta, Alpha Xi Delta; 1910, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Kappa Delta; 1914, Chi Omega.

Knox College Galesburg, Ill.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1840; Women admitted 1845; Valuation \$800,000; Endowment \$1,000,000; Faculty 35, Men 24, Women 11; Students 847, Men 283, Women 564; Tuition \$150; Expenses \$450; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., M.S.

Motto—None.

Colors—Purple and Old Gold.

Sororities—1884, Pi Beta Phi; 1889, Delta Delta Delta; 1913, Phi Mu.

Lawrence College Appleton, Wis.

Interdenominational; Opened as seminary 1847; Chartered as a college 1849; Women admitted 1849; Valuation \$928,000; Endowment \$1,100,000; Faculty 52, Men 38, Women 14; Stu-

dents 652, Men 350, Women 302; Tuition \$50; Expenses \$250; Degree, A. B.

Motto—None.

Colors—Yale Blue and White.

Sororities—1908, Alpha Delta Pi; 1914, Phi Mu; 1915, Kappa Alpha Theta, Delta Gamma; 1918, Kappa Delta; 1918, Sigma Alpha Iota (Mus.).

Lombard College

Galesburg, Ill.

Universalist; Opened 1851; Women admitted 1851; Valuation \$550,000; Endowment \$275,000; Faculty 22, Men 12, Women 10; Students 183, Men 101, Women 82; Tuition \$130; Expenses \$600; Degrees, A.B., B.S.

Motto—None.

Colors—Gold and Olive.

Sororities—1873, Pi Beta Phi; 1893, Alpha Xi Delta; 1915, Delta Zeta.

University of Louisiana

Baton Rouge, La.

State; Opened 1860; Women admitted 1903; Valuation \$1,500,000; Endowment \$5,000,000; Faculty 75, Men 65, Women 10; Students 1778, Men 1193, Women 585; Tuition Free; Expenses \$400; Degrees, B.A., B.S., M. A., M.S., C.E., E.E., M.E.

Motto—None.

Colors—Old Gold and Purple.

Sororities—1908, Kappa Delta; 1914, Alpha Delta Pi; 1917, Delta Zeta.

University of Maine

Orono, Me.

State; Opened 1868; Women admitted 1872; Valuation \$1,100,000; Endowment \$600,000; Faculty 119, Men 102, Women 17; Students 1462, Men 1079, Women 383; Tuition \$60; Expenses \$250; Degrees, B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., C.E., M.E., E.E.

*Motto—None.**Color—Light Blue.*

Sororities—1908, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1912, Phi Mu; 1917, Delta Delta Delta; 1920, Pi Beta Phi.

Miami University

Oxford, Ohio

State; Opened 1824; Women admitted 1892; Valuation \$800,000; Income \$270,000; Faculty 83, Men 56, Women 27; Students 1049, Men 479, Women 570; Tuition \$50; Expenses \$350; Degrees, A.B., B.S.

*Motto—Prodesse Quam Conspici.**Colors—Red and White.*

Sororities—1902, Delta Zeta;* 1911, Delta Delta Delta; 1912, Chi Omega;† 1919, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1912, Sigma Sigma Sigma (Educ.); 1914, Alpha Sigma Alpha (Educ.); Delta Sigma Epsilon (Educ.); 1915, Pi Kappa Sigma (Educ.).

University of Michigan

Ann Arbor, Mich.

State; Opened 1841; Women admitted 1870; Valuation \$8,000,000; Income \$1,180,000; Faculty 462, Men 442, Women

*Inactive 1905-1908.

†Phi Delta Kappa 1909-1912.

20; Students 5900, Men 4800, Women 1100; Tuition \$39; Expenses \$350; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., M.S., Sc.D., Ph.D.

Motto—Artes, Scientia, Veritas.

Colors—Maize and Blue.

Sororities—1879, Kappa Alpha Theta; ‡ 1882, Gamma Phi Beta; 1885, Delta Gamma; 1888, Pi Beta Phi; 1890, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1892, Alpha Phi; 1894, Delta Delta Delta; § 1899, Alpha Chi Omega; 1905, Chi Omega; 1912, Theta Phi Alpha; 1920, Alpha Xi Delta, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1890, Alpha Epsilon Iota (Med.); 1903 Sigma Alpha Iota (Mus.); 1910, Delta Omicron (Mus.).

Middlebury College

Middlebury, Vt.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1800; Women admitted 1883; Women's College created 1902; Valuation \$750,000; Endowment \$1,700,000; Faculty 43, Men 36, Women 7; Students 387, Men 200, Women 187; Tuition \$150; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A. B., B.S., A.M., M.S.

Motto—Scientia Et Virtus.

Colors—Blue and White.

Sororities—1893, Pi Beta Phi; 1911, Sigma Kappa; 1916, Delta Delta Delta.

Millikin University*

Decatur, Ill.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1903; Women admitted 1903; Valuation \$1,000,000; Endowment \$1,300,000; Faculty 69, Men 32, Women 37; Students 1373, Men 479, Women 894; Tuition \$150; Expenses \$600; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M.

Motto—In His Plenitudo Vis.

Colors—Blue and White.

Sororities—1912, Pi Beta Phi, Delta Delta Delta, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1913, Alpha Chi Omega; 1917, Sigma Alpha Iota (Mus.).

‡Inactive 1886-1893.

§Inactive 1900-15.

*The corporate name is The James Millikin University.

Millsaps College

Jackson, Miss.

Methodist Episcopal South; Opened 1892; Women admitted 1892; Valuation \$320,000; Endowment \$520,000; Faculty 10, Men 10, Women 0; Students 234, Men 174, Women 60; Tuition \$60; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., M.S.

Motto—None.

Colors—Purple and White.

Sororities—1914, Kappa Delta, Phi Mu.

University of Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn.

State; Opened 1869; Women admitted 1869; Valuation \$16,300,000; Income \$4,400,000; Faculty 775, Men 664, Women 111; Students 7379, Men 4679, Women 2700; Tuition \$60; Expenses \$400; Degrees, B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., Ph.D., LL.B., C.E., E.E., M.E., Met.E., M.D., D.S., B.Pharm., D.C.L., LL.B., LL.M.

Motto—None.

Colors—Maroon and Old Gold.

Sororities—1880, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1882, Delta Gamma; 1889, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1890, Alpha Phi; 1890, Pi Beta Phi; † 1894, Delta Delta Delta; 1902, Gamma Phi Beta; 1907, Alpha Xi Delta; 1908, Alpha Gamma Delta; 1912, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1918, Kappa Delta; 1901, Alpha Epsilon Iota (Med.).

†Inactive 1897-1905.

University of Missouri
Columbia, Mo.

State; Opened 1839; Women admitted 1869; Valuation \$6,000,000; Endowment \$1,350,000; Faculty 296, Men 251, Women 45; Students 3977, Men 2526, Women 1451; Tuition Free; Expenses \$300; Degrees, AB., B.S., A.M., Ph.D., LL.B., M.D., C.E., M.E., E.E.

Motto—None.

Colors—Old Gold and Black.

Sororities—1875, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1899, Pi Beta Phi; 1909, Kappa Alpha Theta, Delta Gamma; 1910, Alpha Phi; 1913, Phi Mu, Chi Omega; 1915, Alpha Delta Pi, Delta Delta Delta.

Montana State College
Bozeman, Mont.

State; Opened 1893; Women admitted 1893; Valuation \$300,000; Endowment \$500,000; Faculty 65, Men 45, Women 20; Students 1225, Men 733, Women 492; Tuition Free; Expenses \$450; Degrees, B.S., M.S.

Motto—None.

Colors—None.

Sororities—1917, Alpha Omicron Pi.

University of Montana
Missoula, Mont.

State; Opened 1895; Women admitted 1895; Valuation \$700,000; Endowment \$850,000; Faculty 71, Men 56, Women 15; Students 818, Men 432, Women 386; Tuition Free; Expenses \$675; Degrees, B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S.

Motto—None.

Colors—None.

Sororities—1909, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1911, Delta Gamma; 1918, Alpha Phi.

Mt. Union College
Alliance, Ohio

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1846; Women admitted 1846; Valuation \$600,000; Endowment \$450,000; Faculty 24, Men 16, Women 8; Students 383, Men 232, Women 151; Tuition \$120; Expenses \$450; Degrees, A.B., B.S.

Motto—Sit Lux.

Color—Royal Purple.

Sororities—1902, Alpha Xi Delta; 1914, Delta Delta Delta;* 1920, Alpha Chi Omega.

University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Neb.

State; Opened 1869; Women admitted 1869; Valuation \$4,600,000; Endowment \$1,000,000; Faculty 218, Men 142, Women 76; Students 3992, Men 2236, Women 1756; Tuition Free; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., Ph.D., LL.B., J.D., M.D., D.D.S., E.E., M.E., C.E., A.E.

Motto—None.

Colors—Scarlet and Cream.

Sororities—1884, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1887, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1888, Delta Gamma; 1895, Delta Delta Delta; 1896, Pi Beta Phi; 1903, Chi Omega; 1904, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1906, Alpha Phi; 1907, Alpha Chi Omega; 1910, Delta Zeta; 1912, Alpha Xi Delta; 1914, Gamma Phi Beta; 1915, Alpha Delta Pi; 1920, Kappa Delta; 1912, Nu Sigma Phi (Med.).

University of Nevada
Reno, Nev.

State; Opened 1886; Women admitted 1886; Valuation \$700,000; Endowment \$500,000; Faculty 48, Men 37, Women

*Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1909-14.

11; Students 430, Men 244, Women 186; Tuition Free; Expenses \$450; Degrees, A.B., B.S.

Motto—None.

Colors—Silver and Blue.

Sororities—1913, Delta Delta Delta; 1915, Pi Beta Phi.

Newcomb College

New Orleans, La.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1887; Valuation \$1,500,000; Endowment \$3,100,000; Faculty 62, Men 19, Women 43; Students 621; Tuition \$180; Expenses \$400; Degrees, A.B., B. Mus.

Motto—None.

Colors—Light Blue and Bronze.

Sororities—1891, Pi Beta Phi; 1898, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1900, Chi Omega; 1904, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1906, Phi Mu; 1907, Alpha Delta Pi; 1914, Kappa Alpha Theta;* 1916, Alpha Epsilon Phi.

New Hampshire College

Durham, N. H.

State; Opened 1866; Women admitted 1900; Valuation \$1,000,000; Endowment \$1,000,000; Faculty 95, Men 75, Women 20; Students 818, Men 631, Women 187; Tuition \$75; Expenses \$425; Degrees, A.B., B.S., M.S.

Motto—None.

Colors—Blue and White.

Sororities—1914, Alpha Xi Delta; 1915, Chi Omega; 1918, Phi Mu.

University of New Mexico

Albuquerque, N. M.

State; Opened 1892; Women admitted 1892; Valuation \$300,000; Endowment \$500,000; Faculty 22, Men 15, Women

*Phi Mu Gamma, 1910-14.

7; Students 284, Men 154, Women 130; Tuition Free; Expenses \$250; Degrees, B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S.

Motto—Lux Hominum Vita.

Colors—Cherry and Silver.

Sororities—1911, Phi Mu; 1918, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Alpha Chi Omega; 1920, Alpha Delta Pi.

New York University

New York, N. Y.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1831; Women admitted 1886;* Valuation \$7,000,000; Endowment \$2,000,000; Faculty 500, Men 485, Women 15; Students 11,720, Men 9511, Women 2209; Tuition \$250; Expenses \$750; Degrees, A.B., B.S., B.C.S., M. A., M.S., M.C.S., M.B.A., Ph.D., Sc.D., Pd.M., Pd.D., LL.B., LL.M., J.D., J.S.D., M.D., D.V.S., C.E., M.E., Chem.E.

Motto—Pestare Et Praestare.

Color—Violet.

Sororities—1900, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1917, Alpha Epsilon Phi.

University of North Dakota

University, N. D.

State; Opened 1884; Women admitted 1884; Valuation \$1,200,000; Endowment \$2,250,000; Faculty 102, Men 78, Women 24; Students 1032, Men 561, Women 471; Tuition Free; Expenses \$450; Degrees, B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., Ph.D., C.E., E.E., M.E., LL.B., J.D.

Motto—Lux et Lex.

Colors—The Wild Rose (Pink and Green).

Sororities—1911, Alpha Phi, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1917, Delta Gamma; 1918, Delta Zeta; 1920 Gamma Phi Beta.

*The undergraduate college proper is not open to women.

Northwestern University

Evanston, Ill.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1855; Women admitted 1873; Valuation \$12,000,000; Endowment \$4,500,000; Faculty 571, Men 521, Women 50; Students 6821, Men 4899, Women 1922; Tuition \$200; Expenses \$600; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., M.S., Ph.D.

Motto—Quaecumque Sunt Vera.

Color—Royal Purple.

Sororities—1881, Alpha Phi; 1882, Delta Gamma, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1887, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1888, Gamma Phi Beta; 1890, Alpha Chi Omega; 1894, Pi Beta Phi; 1895, Delta Delta Delta; 1901, Chi Omega; 1907, Kappa Delta; 1909, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1913, Alpha Gamma Delta; 1904, Sigma Alpha Iota (Mus.).

Ohio State University

Columbus, Ohio

State; Opened 1873; Women admitted 1873; Valuation \$7,000,000; Endowment \$1,100,000; Faculty 512, Men 451, Women 61; Students 7817, Men 5751, Women 2066; Tuition \$40; Expenses \$650; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., M.S., Ph.D., C.E., M.E., E.M., M.D., D.D.S., LL.B., LL.M., D.V.M.

Motto—None.

Colors—Scarlet and Gray.

Sororities—1888, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1892, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1894, Pi Beta Phi; 1896, Delta Delta Delta; 1911, Delta Zeta, Delta Gamma; 1912, Alpha Phi; 1913, Phi Mu; 1916, Alpha Xi Delta; 1919, Chi Omega, Sigma Kappa, Theta Phi Alpha.

Ohio University

Athens, Ohio

State; Opened 1804; Women admitted 1870; Valuation \$1,200,000; Endowment \$200,000; Faculty 98, Men 57, Wo-

men 41; Students 1146, Men 512, Women 634; Tuition Free; Expenses \$350; Degrees, A.B., B.S.

Motto—Prae Omnibus Virtus.

Colors—Olive Green and White.

Sororities—1889, Pi Beta Phi; 1908, Alpha Gamma Delta; 1911, Alpha Xi Delta; 1912, Chi Omega;* 1916, Alpha Delta Pi; 1919, Theta Phi Alpha; 1912, Sigma Sigma Sigma (Educ.); 1917, Alpha Sigma Alpha (Educ.).

Oklahoma State College

Stillwater, Okla.

State; Opened 1891; Women admitted 1891; Valuation \$1,500,000; Income \$400,000; Faculty 163, Men 123, Women 40; Students 1358, Men 918, Women 440; Tuition Free; Expenses \$350; Degrees, B.S., M.S.

Motto—None.

Colors—Orange and Black.

Sororities—1919, Kappa Delta, Pi Beta Phi, Kappa Alpha Theta.

University of Oklahoma

Norman, Okla.

State; Opened 1893; Women admitted 1893; Valuation \$2,500,000; Endowment \$3,670,000; Faculty 188, Men 160, Women 28; Students 2574, Men 1607, Women 967; Tuition Free; Degrees, B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., Ph.G., B.M., M.D., LL.B., C.E., E.E., M.E.

Motto—Civi et Republicae.

Colors—Crimson and Cream.

Sororities—1909, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1910, Delta Delta Delta, Pi Beta Phi; 1914, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1916, Alpha Chi Omega; 1917, Alpha Phi; 1918, Delta Gamma, Gamma Phi Beta; 1919, Alpha Gamma Delta, Chi Omega.

*Pi Delta Kappa 1907-12.

Oregon State College
Corvallis, Ore.

State; Opened 1870; Women admitted 1885; Valuation \$2,900,000; Income \$1,200,000; Faculty 325, Men 200, Women 125; Students 3060, Men 2119, Women 941; Tuition Free; Expenses \$550; Degrees, B.S., M.S.

Motto—None.

Colors—Orange and Black.

Sororities—1915, Alpha Chi Omega; 1917, Kappa Alpha Theta, Pi Beta Phi, Chi Omega; 1918, Gamma Phi Beta, Sigma Kappa, Delta Delta Delta; 1919, Delta Zeta, Alpha Xi Delta.

University of Oregon
Eugene, Ore.

State; Opened 1876; Women admitted 1876; Valuation \$1,000,000; Endowment \$50,000; Faculty 119, Men 80, Women 39; Students 1785, Men 1121, Women 664; Tuition Free; Expenses \$350; Degrees, A.B., B.S., M.A., M.S., Ph.D., M.D., LL.B., J.D.

Motto—Mens Agitat Molem.

Colors—Lemon Yellow and Green.

Sororities—1908, Gamma Phi Beta; 1909, Chi Omega, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1910, Delta Delta Delta; 1913, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Delta Gamma; 1914, Alpha Phi; 1915, Pi Beta Phi; 1920, Alpha Delta Pi.

University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pa.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1740; Women admitted 1876;* Valuation \$15,000,000; Endowment \$6,500,000; Faculty 827;

*All undergraduate departments are not open to women.

Students 10,120, Men 8,175, Women 1945; Tuition \$200; Expenses \$500; Degrees, A.B., B.S., M.A., M.S., Ph.D., C.E., M.E., B.Mus., LL.B., LL.M., M.D., D.D.S., V.M.D., Dr.P.H.

Motto—Literae Sine Moribus Vanae. Colors—Crimson and Navy Blue.

Sororities—1890, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1904, Delta Delta Delta; 1917, Alpha Epsilon Phi; 1918, Alpha Omicron Pi, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1919, Chi Omega, Alpha Chi Omega, Kappa Alpha Theta.

University of Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1786; Women admitted 1870; Valuation \$2,300,000; Endowment \$600,000; Faculty 579, Men 514, Women 65; Students 5240, Men 3720, Women 1520; Tuition \$250; Expenses \$500; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., M.S., Sc.D., Ph.D., C.E., E.E., M.E., LL.B., M.D., D.D.S., Phm.D.

Motto—None.

Colors—Blue and Gold.

Sororities—1915, Zeta Tau Alpha, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1916, Delta Zeta, Delta Delta Delta; 1917, Alpha Xi Delta; 1918, Pi Beta Phi; 1919, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Chi Omega; 1920, Alpha Delta Pi, Kappa Delta.

Purdue University

Lafayette, Ind.

State; Opened 1870; Women admitted 1870; Valuation \$2,250,000; Income \$1,000,000; Faculty 211, Men 193, Women 18; Students 2962, Men 2646, Women 316; Tuition Free; Expenses \$450; Degrees, B.S., M.S.

Motto—None.

Colors—Old Gold and Black.

Sororities—1915, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1918, Alpha Chi Omega; 1919, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Chi Omega; 1921, Pi Beta Phi.

Randolph-Macon Woman's College Lynchburg, Va.

Methodist Episcopal South; Opened 1893; Valuation \$1,000,000; Endowment \$400,000; Faculty 49, Men 16, Women 33; Students 632; Tuition \$160; Expenses \$540; Degrees, A. B., A.M.

Motto—None.

Colors—Lemon and Black.

Sororities—1900, Chi Omega; 1902, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1903, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1903, Kappa Delta; 1905, Delta Delta Delta; 1910, Phi Mu, Alpha Delta Pi; 1913, Pi Beta Phi;* 1916, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1917, Sigma Kappa.

Rhode Island State College Kingston, R. I.

State; Opened 1890; Women admitted 1890; Valuation \$450,000; Endowment \$300,000; Faculty 40, Men 30, Women 10; Students 347, Men 279, Women 68; Tuition Free; Expenses \$350; Degrees, B.S., M.S.

Motto—None.

Colors—Blue and White.

Sororities—1919, Sigma Kappa.

Simpson College Indianola, Iowa

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1867; Women admitted 1867; Valuation \$350,000; Endowment \$800,000; Faculty 33,

*Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1908-13.

Men 18, Women 15; Students 578, Men 197, Women 381; Tuition \$80; Expenses \$400; Degrees, A.B., B.Mus., B.S.

Motto—None.

Colors—Red and Old Gold.

Sororities—1874, Pi Beta Phi; 1889, Delta Delta Delta; 1907, Alpha Chi Omega.

University of South Dakota

Vermilion, S. D.

State; Opened 1883; Women admitted 1883; Valuation \$700,000; Endowment \$1,000,000; Faculty 65, Men 50, Women 15; Students 961, Men 502, Women 459; Tuition Free; Expenses \$350; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., B.Mus., LL.B.

Motto—Veritas.

Color—Vermilion.

Sororities—1903, Alpha Xi Delta; 1912, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1920, Alpha Phi.

University of Southern California

Los Angeles, Cal.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1880; Women admitted 1880; Valuation \$800,000; Endowment \$450,000; Faculty 378, Men 298, Women 80; Students 3874, Men 2324, Women 1550; Tuition \$120; Expenses \$500; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., LL.B., LL.M., D.D.S., B.D., Ph.G., C.E., E.E.

Motto—Palman Qui Meruit Ferat.

Color—Gold.

Sororities—1887, Kappa Alpha Theta;* 1895, Alpha Chi Omega; † 1910, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1915, Phi Mu; 1917, Kappa Delta, Pi Beta Phi; 1914, Nu Sigma Phi (Med.).

*Inactive, 1895-1917.

†Inactive 1898-1905.

Southern Methodist University

Dallas, Tex.

Methodist Episcopal South; Opened 1915; Women admitted 1915; Valuation \$500,000; Endowment \$1,000,000; Faculty 56, Men 47, Women 9; Students 1190, Men 519, Women 671; Tuition \$150; Expenses \$500; Degrees, A.B., B.S., B.D., A.M.

Motto—Veritas Liberbit Vos.

Colors—Crimson and Blue.

Sororities—1915, Alpha Omicron Pi, Phi Mu, Alpha Delta Pi, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1916, Delta Delta Delta, Kappa Delta, Pi Beta Phi, Chi Omega; 1917, Sigma Kappa.

Southwestern University

Georgetown, Tex.

Methodist Episcopal South; Opened 1873; Women admitted 1893; Valuation \$300,000; Endowment \$150,000; Faculty 28, Men 19, Women 9; Students 680, Men 384, Women 296; Tuition \$75; Expenses \$250; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M.

Motto—None.

Colors—Lemon and Black.

Sororities—1906, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1907, Alpha Delta Pi; 1908, Phi Mu; 1911, Delta Delta Delta.*

St. Lawrence University

Canton, N. Y.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1861; Women admitted 1861; Valuation \$430,000; Endowment \$1,300,000; Faculty 50, Men 42,

*Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1905-1911.

Women 8; Students 645, Men 470, Women 175; Tuition \$100; Expenses \$450; Degrees, A.B., B.S., B.D., LL.B., A.M., M.S.

Motto—Fides Et Veritas.

Colors—Scarlet and Brown.

Sororities—1881, Kappa Kappa Gamma; † 1891, Delta Delta Delta; 1914, Pi Beta Phi.

Stanford University‡

Palo Alto, Cal.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1891; Women admitted 1891; Valuation \$33,000,000; Endowment \$25,000,000; Faculty 246, Men 223, Women 23; Students 2946, Men 2207, Women 739; Tuition \$40; Expenses \$400; Degrees, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., LL.B., J.D., C.E., E.E., M.E., M.D.

Motto—None.

Color—Cardinal.

Sororities—1891, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1892, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1893, Pi Beta Phi;* 1897, Delta Gamma; 1899, Alpha Phi; 1905, Gamma Phi Beta; 1909, Delta Delta Delta; 1910, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1915, Chi Omega, Sigma Kappa; 1902, Alpha Epsilon Iota (Med.).

Stetson University††

De Land, Fla.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1887; Women admitted 1887; Valuation \$900,000; Endowment \$1,023,000; Faculty 49, Men 28, Women 21; Students 500, Men 300, Women 200; Tuition \$72; Expenses \$250; Degrees, A.B., B.S., Ph.B.

Motto—Pro Deo et Veritate.

Colors—Green and White.

Sororities—1913, Pi Beta Phi, Delta Delta Delta;** 1917, Alpha Xi Delta.

†Inactive 1898-1915.

‡The corporate name is Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

*Inactive 1897-1905.

††The corporate name is John B. Stetson University.

**Alpha Kappa Psi, 1909-1913.

Swarthmore College
Swarthmore, Pa.

Friends; Opened 1869; Women admitted 1869; Valuation \$2,000,000; Endowment \$2,500,000; Faculty 44, Men 30, Women 14; Students 494, Men 246, Women 248; Tuition \$200; Expenses \$500; Degrees, A.B., A.M., C.E., M.E., E.E.

Motto—Mind the Light.

Color—Garnet.

Sororities—1891, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1892, Pi Beta Phi; 1893, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1912, Delta Gamma; 1919, Chi Omega, Phi Mu.

Syracuse University
Syracuse, N. Y.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1871; Women admitted 1871; Valuation \$4,500,000; Endowment \$2,600,000; Faculty 407, Men 337, Women 70; Students 5600, Men 3599, Women 2101; Tuition \$150; Expenses \$500; Degrees, A.B., B.S., B.Ar., B.Mus., B.L., B.L.E., M.D., LL.B., C.E., E.E., M.E.

Motto—Suas Cultores Scientia Coronat.

Color—Orange.

Sororities—1872, Alpha Phi, Gamma Phi Beta; 1883, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1889, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1896, Delta Delta Delta; 1897, Pi Beta Phi; 1901, Delta Gamma; 1904, Alpha Xi Delta, Alpha Gamma Delta; 1905, Sigma Kappa; 1907, Alpha Chi Omega; 1911, Chi Omega; 1914, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1919, Alpha Epsilon Phi; 1920, Phi Mu; 1900, Zeta Phi (Med.); 1910, Alpha Epsilon Iota (Med.).

University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tenn.

State; Opened 1794; Women admitted 1893; Valuation \$762,500; Endowment \$427,000; Faculty 157, Men 152, Wo-

men, 5; Students 888, Men 716, Women 172; Tuition Free; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., B.S., B.S.A., A.M., M.S., M.E., E.E., C.E., M.S.A., LL.B., LL.M., M.D., D.D.S.

Motto—Veritatem Cognoscetis Et Veritas Vos Liberabit.

Colors—Orange and White.

Sororities—1900, Chi Omega; 1902, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1904, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1908, Phi Mu; 1920, Alpha Delta Pi.

University of Texas

Austin, Tex.

State; Opened 1883; Women admitted 1883; Valuation \$2,250,000; Endowment \$2,000,000; Faculty 200, Men 165, Women 35; Students 3980, Men 2384, Women 1596; Tuition Free; Expenses \$500; Degrees, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., C.E., E.E., M.E., LL.B., LL.M., B.B.A., M.B.A.

Motto—None.

Colors—Orange and White.

Sororities—1902, Pi Beta Phi, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1904, Kappa Alpha Theta, Chi Omega; 1906, Zeta Tau Alpha, Alpha Delta Pi; 1912, Delta Delta Delta; 1913, Phi Mu; 1920, Alpha Phi.

Toronto University

Toronto, Can.

Government; Opened 1843; Women admitted 1884; Valuation \$4,800,000; Endowment \$5,800,000; Faculty 385, Men 354, Women 31; Students 4044, Men 3306, Women 738; Tuition \$52; Expenses \$400; Degrees, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., M.B., M.D., LL.B., LL.M., C.E., E.E., M.E., D.D.S., B.S.A., B.V.S., Pharm.B., B.Paed.

Motto—Velut Arbor Aevo.

Colors—Azuret Argent.

Sororities—1887, Kappa Alpha Theta;* 1906, Alpha Phi; 1908, Pi

*Inactive 1888-1903.

Beta Phi; 1911, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1913, Delta Gamma; 1919, Alpha Gamma Delta, Gamma Phi Beta; 1908, Zeta Phi (Med.).

Transylvania College

Lexington, Ky.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1798; Women admitted 1887; Valuation \$1,000,000; Endowment \$500,000; Faculty 30, Men 19, Women 11; Students 290, Men 130, Women 160; Tuition \$70; Expenses \$350; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M.

Motto—In Lumine Illo Tradimus Lumen.

Color—Crimson.

Sororities—1903, Chi Omega; 1906, Beta Sigma Omicron; 1908, Delta Delta Delta.

Trinity College

Durham, N. C.

Methodist Episcopal South; Opened 1859; Women admitted 1901; Valuation \$1,200,000; Endowment \$1,700,000; Faculty 40, Men 39, Women 1; Students 300, Men 235, Women 65; Tuition \$50; Expenses \$350; Degrees, A.B., A.M.

Motto—Religio et Eruditio.

Color—Dark Blue.

Sororities—1911, Alpha Delta Pi; 1912, Kappa Delta; 1915, Zeta Tau Alpha.

Tufts College

Tufts College, Mass.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1852; Women admitted 1892; Woman's College† created 1910; Valuation \$2,275,000; Endowment \$1,600,000; Faculty 336, Men 332, Women 4; Students

†Jackson College.

1996, Men 1758, Women 238; Tuition \$200; Expenses \$500; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., M.S., M.D., D.M.D.

Motto—Pax Et Lux.

Colors—Brown and Blue.

Sororities—1907, Alpha Xi Delta; 1908, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1910, Chi Omega; 1913, Sigma Kappa; 1909, Zeta Phi (Med.).

University of Utah

Salt Lake City, Utah

State; Opened 1850; Women admitted 1850; Valuation \$1,000,000; Faculty 160, Men 120, Women 40; Students 4938, Men 2293, Women 2645; Tuition Free; Expenses \$350; Degrees, B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., LL.B.

Motto—None.

Colors—Crimson and White.

Sororities—1914, Chi Omega.

Vanderbilt University

Nashville, Tenn.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1875; Women admitted 1888; Valuation \$1,725,000; Endowment \$5,700,000; Faculty 145; Students 1050, Men 910, Women 140; Tuition \$150; Expenses \$400; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., M.S., D.Sc., Ph.D., B.E., C.E., M.E., M.D., D.D.S., L.L.B.

Motto—None.

Colors—Gold and Black.

Sororities—1904, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1911, Delta Delta Delta; 1917, Alpha Omicron Pi.

University of Vermont
Burlington, Vt.

State; Opened 1800; Women admitted 1871; Valuation \$1,400,000; Endowment \$1,000,000; Faculty 110, Men 103, Women 7; Students 864, Men 601, Women 263; Tuition \$100; Expenses \$350; Degrees, A.B., Ph.B., B.S., M.D.

Motto—Studiis Et Rebus Honestis. *Colors—Green and Gold.*

Sororities—1881, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1893, Delta Delta Delta; 1898, Pi Beta Phi; 1915, Alpha Xi Delta.

Washburn College
Topeka, Kan.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1865; Women admitted 1865; Valuation \$650,000; Endowment \$800,000; Faculty 61, Men 47, Women 14; Students 855, Men 368, Women 487; Tuition \$100; Expenses \$300; Degrees, B.A., B.S., B.M., LL.B.

Motto—Non Nobis Solum. *Color—Yale Blue.*

Sororities—1914, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1916, Alpha Phi; 1920, Delta Gamma; 1917, Sigma Alpha Iota (Mus.).

Washington State College
Pullman, Wash.

State; Opened 1892; Women admitted 1892; Valuation \$1,800,000; Endowment \$25,000,000; Faculty 172, Men 134, Women 38; Students 2593, Men 1698, Women 895; Tuition Free; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., B.S., M.A., M.S., C.E., E.E., M.E., D.V.M., Ph.G.

Motto—None. *Colors—Crimson and Grey.*

Sororities—1912, Pi Beta Phi; 1913, Alpha Delta Pi, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1916, Alpha Chi Omega; 1918, Delta Delta Delta; 1919, Delta Zeta; 1920, Kappa Kappa Gamma.

University of Washington

Seattle, Wash.

State; Opened 1861; Women admitted 1861; Valuation \$3,000,000; Endowment \$7,400,000; Faculty 225, Men 188, Women 37; Students 7135, Men 4134, Women 3001; Tuition \$30; Expenses \$600; Degrees, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., LL.B., B.S., M.S., C.E., M.E., E.E., Forestry, Pharm.

*Motto—Lux Sit.**Colors—Purple and Gold.*

Sororities—1903, Delta Gamma, Gamma Phi Beta; 1905, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1907, Pi Beta Phi, Alpha Xi Delta; 1908, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1909, Alpha Gamma Delta, Chi Omega, Delta Delta Delta; 1910, Sigma Kappa, Alpha Chi Omega; 1914, Alpha Phi, Delta Zeta; 1915, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1917, Alpha Delta Pi, Phi Mu, Zeta Tau Alpha.

Washington University

St. Louis, Mo.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1859; Women admitted 1870; Valuation \$5,000,000; Endowment \$9,500,000; Faculty 295, Men 268, Women 27; Students 2196, Men 1198, Women 998; Tuition \$200; Expenses \$500; Degrees, A.B., B.S., M.A., M.S., Ph.D., M.D., D.D.S., LL.B., C.E., M.E., E.E., Ch.E., B.Arch., M.Arch.

*Motto—Per Veritatem Vis.**Colors—Myrtle and Maroon.*

Sororities—1906, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1907, Pi Beta Phi; 1914, Delta Gamma; 1917, Gamma Phi Beta; 1920, Alpha Chi Omega.

University of West Virginia

Morgantown, W. Va.

State; Opened 1867; Women admitted 1889; Valuation \$2,000,000; Endowment \$115,769; Faculty 132, Men 116, Wo-

men 16; Students 1992, Men 1125, Women 867; Tuition \$50; Expenses \$450; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., M.S., LL.B., M.E., C.E.

Motto—To Faith Virtue and to Virtue Knowledge.

Colors—Old Gold and Navy Blue.

Sororities—1905, Alpha Xi Delta; 1905, Chi Omega; 1906, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1918, Pi Beta Phi.

Whitman College

Walla Walla, Wash.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1866; Women admitted 1866; Valuation \$600,000; Endowment \$800,000; Faculty 26, Men 20, Women 6; Students 346, Men 160, Women 186; Tuition \$125; Expenses \$400; Degrees, A.B., B.S.

Motto—Christo et Patriae.

Colors—Maize and Blue.

Sororities—1913, Phi Mu; 1916, Delta Gamma; 1918 Kappa Kappa Gamma.

University of Wisconsin

Madison, Wis.

State; Opened 1850; Women admitted 1860; Valuation \$9,700,000; Endowment \$710,000; Faculty 886, Men 714, Women 172; Students 10,155, Men 6170, Women 3985; Tuition Free; Expenses \$800; Degrees, B.A., B.M., B.S., Ph.B., M.A., M.S., Ph.M., Ph.D., C.E., E.E., M.E., Ch.E., LL.B.

Motto—Numen Lumen.

Color—Cardinal.

Sororities—1875, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1881, Delta Gamma; 1884, Gamma Phi Beta; 1890, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1894, Pi Beta Phi; 1896, Alpha Phi; 1898, Delta Delta Delta; 1902, Chi Omega; 1903, Alpha Chi Omega; 1904, Alpha Xi Delta; 1905, Alpha Gamma Delta; 1917, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1918, Delta Zeta; 1919, Sigma Kappa, Phi Mu; 1920, Kappa Delta, Alpha Delta Pi.

Wittenberg College
Springfield, Ohio

Lutheran; Opened 1845; Women admitted 1874; Valuation \$750,000; Endowment \$600,000; Faculty 22, Men 18, Women 4; Students 426, Men 243, Women 183; Tuition \$90; Expenses \$400; Degrees, A.B., A.M.

Motto—Having Light We Pass It On To Others.

Colors—Cardinal and Cream.

Sororities—1904, Alpha Xi Delta; 1913, Alpha Delta Pi.

University of Wyoming
Laramie, Wyo.

State; Opened 1887; Women admitted 1887; Valuation \$1,000,000; Endowment \$2,000,000; Faculty 43, Men 29, Women, 14; Students 450, Men 250, Women 200; Tuition Free; Expenses \$400; Degrees, B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S.

Motto—None.

Colors—Brown and Yellow.

Sororities—1910, Pi Beta Phi; 1913, Delta Delta Delta; 1914, Kappa Delta.

MEN'S ACADEMIC FRATERNITIES

ALPHA CHI RHO—June 4, 1895—Allegheny, Brooklyn Polytechnic, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Dickinson, Illinois, Lafayette, Lehigh, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Syracuse, *Trinity*, Virginia, Wesleyan, Washington and Lee, Yale—17. *2000-450-200.

Garnet and White.

Garnet and White Carnation.

The Garnet and White—1900.

The Labarum—1907.

ALPHA DELTA PHI—1832—Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, California, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, *Hamilton*, Johns Hopkins, Illinois, Kenyon, McGill, Michigan, Minnesota, Rochester, Stanford, Toronto, Trinity, Union, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, Williams, Wisconsin, Yale—25. 1800-600-250.

Emerald Green and White.

Lily of the Valley.

ALPHA SIGMA PHI—December 1, 1845—California, Colorado, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Illinois, Iowa State College, Kentucky, Marietta, Mass. Agri. Col., Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Oregon State College, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Stanford, Washington State, Wisconsin, *Yale*—24. 2800-400-200.

Cardinal and Stone.

Red Rose.

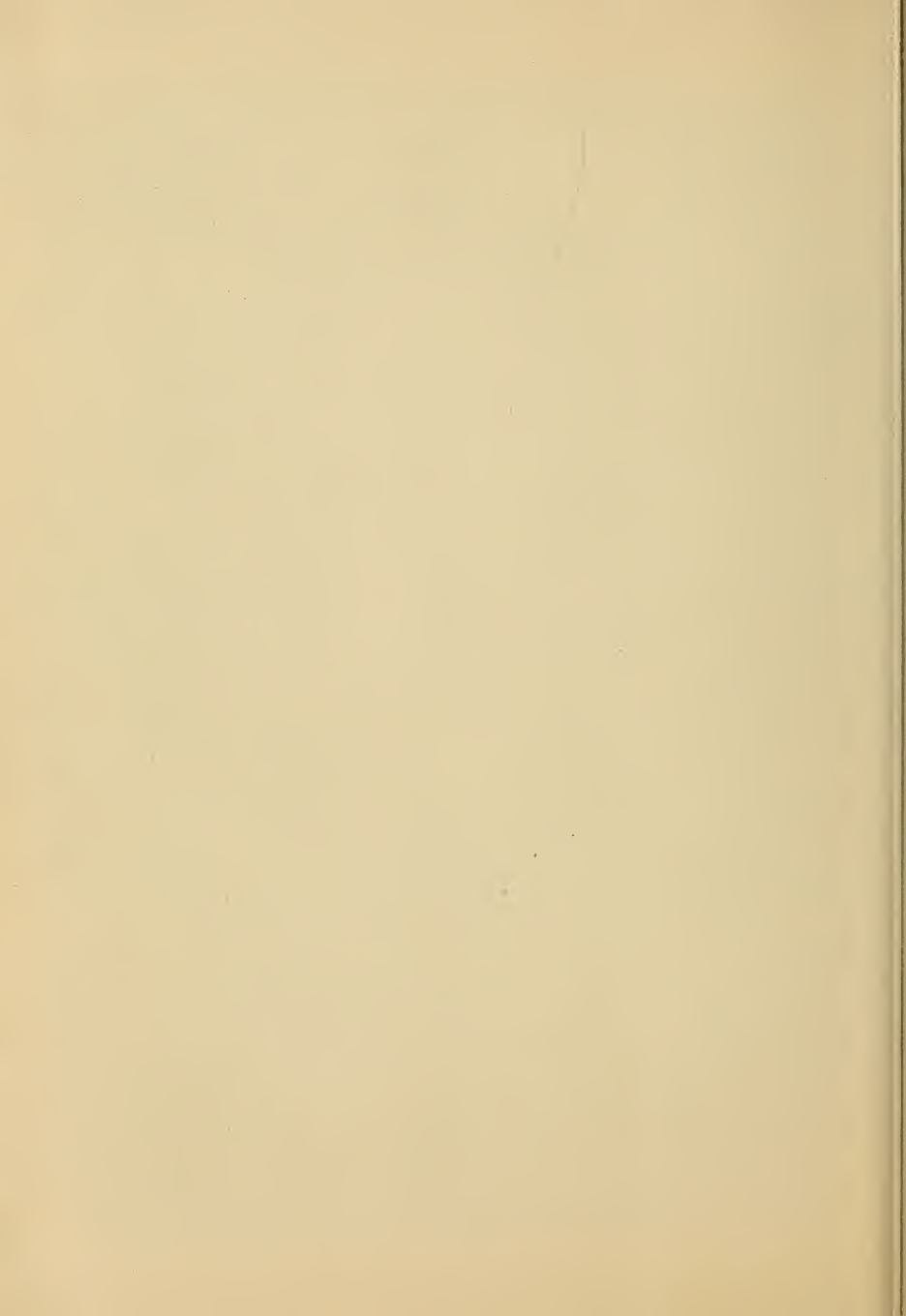
The Tomahawk—1847.

ALPHA TAU OMEGA—September 11, 1865—Adrian, Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic, Albion, Birmingham-Southern, Brown, California, Charleston, Chicago, Colby, Colgate, Colorado, Colorado Agr. Col., Cornell, Emory, Florida, Georgia, Ga. Sch. Tech., Hillsdale, Illinois,

*Total membership, active membership, average initiation.



FRATERNITY BADGES



Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, Kansas, Kansas State College, Kentucky, Lehigh, Maine, Marietta, Mass. Inst. Tech., Mercer, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mt. Union, Muhlenberg, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Oregon, Oregon State College, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania College, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, Rose Polytechnic, Simpson, St. Lawrence, Southern Methodist, Southwestern Presbyterian, Stanford, Tennessee, Texas, Trinity (N. C.), Tufts, Tulane, Union (Tenn.), University of the South, Vanderbilt, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Washington State, Washington State College, Washington and Jefferson, Washington and Lee, Western Reserve, Wisconsin, Wittenberg, Worcester Pol. Inst., Wyoming—73. 20,000-1500-700.

Sky Blue and Old Gold.

Tea Rose.

The Palm—1880.

BETA THETA PI—August 8, 1839—Amherst, Beloit, Bethany, Boston, Bowdoin, Brown, California, Carnegie, Case, Centre, Chicago, Cincinnati, Colgate, Colorado, Colorado College, Colorado Mines, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Davidson, Denison, Denver, De Pauw, Dickinson, Ga. Sch. Tech., Hanover, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, Johns Hopkins, Kansas, Kansas State College, Kenyon, Knox, Lehigh, Maine, Mass. Inst. Tech., *Miami*, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Northwestern, Ohio, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, Rutgers, South Dakota, Stanford, Stevens, St. Lawrence, Syracuse, Texas, Toronto, Tulane, Union, Utah, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Wabash, Washington, Washington State, Washington State College, Washington and Jefferson, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, Westminster, West Virginia, Whitman, Williams, Wisconsin, Wittenberg, Yale—82. 26,000-2500-750.

Pink and Blue.

Rose.

Beta Theta Pi—1872.

CHI PHI—1824*—Alabama, Amherst, California, Cornell, Dartmouth, Emory, Franklin and Marshall, Georgia, Ga. Sch. Tech., Hampden-Sid-

*Claimed but not proved.

ney, Illinois, Lafayette, Lehigh, Mass. Inst. Tech., Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Rensselaer, Rutgers, Sheffield, Stevens, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin—23. 7400-350-200.

Scarlet and Blue.

None.

Chi Phi Chakett—1868.

CHI PSI—1841—Amherst, Bowdoin, California, Chicago, Cornell, Georgia, Hamilton, Illinois, Lehigh, Michigan, Middlebury, Minnesota, Rutgers, Stanford, Stevens, *Union*, Wesleyan, Williams, Wisconsin—19. 5500-350-200.

Purple and Gold

Amethyst.

None.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON—June 22, 1844—Alabama, Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, California, C. C. N. Y., Central, Chicago, Colby, Colgate, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, De Pauw, Hamilton, Illinois, Kenyon, Lafayette, Mass. Inst. Tech., McGill, Miami, Michigan, Middlebury, Minnesota, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rensselaer, Rochester, Rutgers, Stanford, Syracuse, Texas, Toronto, Trinity, Tulane, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Washington State, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, Williams, Wisconsin, *Yale*—43. 19,000-1000-400.

Crimson, Blue and Gold.

None.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon Quarterly—1881.

DELTA PHI—November 17, 1827—Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Illinois, Johns Hopkins, Lehigh, New York, Pennsylvania, Rensselaer, Rutgers, Sheffield, *Union*, Virginia—13. 4200-250-100.

Blue and White.

None.

DELTA PSI—January 17, 1847—*Columbia*, Mass. Inst. Tech., Pennsylvania, Sheffield, Trinity, Virginia, Williams—7. 3500-200-75.
Light Blue.

None

DELTA SIGMA PHI—December 1, 1899—Albion, Alfred, Boston, California, Chicago, C. C. N. Y., Columbia, Cornell, Cumberland, Franklin and Marshall, Ga. Sch. Tech., Hillsdale, Illinois, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, N. C. A. & M. C., Ohio Northern, Ohio State, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Rensselaer, Southern Methodist, Texas, Thiele, Trinity (Texas), Tulane, Waynesburg, Washington and Lee, Wisconsin, Wofford—31. 2000-800-300.

Nile Green and White.

White Carnation.

The Carnation—1907.

DELTA TAU DELTA—January 5, 1859—Albion, Allegheny, Amherst, Armour Inst. Tech., Baker, Brown, California, Chicago, Cincinnati, Colorado, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, De Pauw, Emory, George Washington, Georgia, Hillsdale, Kenyon, Illinois, Indiana, Indianapolis, Iowa, Iowa State College, Kansas, Kansas State College, Lafayette, Lehigh, Maine, Mass. Inst. Tech., Miami, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Northwestern, Ohio State, Ohio, Ohio Wesleyan, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Pittsburgh, Purdue, Rensselaer, Stanford, Stevens, Syracuse, Texas, Tulane, Tufts, University of the South, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Wabash, Washington and Jefferson, Washington and Lee, Washington State, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, West Virginia, Wisconsin—62. 15,000-1100-600.

Purple, White and Gold.

Pansy.

The Rainbow—1877.

DELTA UPSILON—November 4, 1834—Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, California, Carnegie, Chicago, Colby, Colgate, Columbia, Cornell, De Pauw, Hamilton, Harvard, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa State College, Kansas, Lafayette, Lehigh, Marietta, Mass. Inst. Tech., McGill, Miami, Michigan, Middlebury, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Northwestern, Ohio, State, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, Rochester, Rutgers, Stanford, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Toronto, Tufts, Union, Washington State, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, Williams, Wisconsin—46. 15,000-1000-450.

Old Gold and Sapphire Blue.

None.

Delta Upsilon Quarterly—1882.

KAPPA ALPHA (Northern)—November 26, 1825—Cornell, Hobart, Lehigh, McGill, Pennsylvania, Toronto, Williams, *Union*—8. 2000-150-70.

Scarlet.

None.

KAPPA ALPHA (Southern)—December 21, 1865—Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic, Arkansas, Bethany, California, Centenary, Central, Charleston, Davidson, Delaware, Drury, Emory, Florida, Georgia, Ga. Sch. Tech., Georgetown (Ky.), George Washington, Hampden-Sidney, Kentucky State, Louisiana, Maryland, Mercer, Millsaps, Missouri, Mo. Sch. Mines, North Carolina, N. C. A. & M. C., Oglethorpe, Oklahoma, Oklahoma State College, Randolph-Macon, Richmond, Southern Methodist, Southwestern, Stanford, St. John's, Tennessee, Texas, Transylvania, Trinity (N. C.), Tulane, University of the South, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Washington, *Washington and Lee*, Westminster, West Virginia, William and Mary, William Jewell, Wofford,—51. 12,000-750-400.

Crimson and Gold.

Magnolia and Red Rose.

Kappa Alpha Journal—1883.

The Special Messenger—1899.

KAPPA NU*—November, 1911—Albany, Boston, Buffalo, Columbia, Harvard, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Rensselaer, *Rochester*, Union College, Union University, Western Reserve—13. 400-250-125.

Purple and White.

None.

Kappa Nu—1917.

KAPPA SIGMA—December 10, 1869—Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic, Arizona, Arkansas, Baker, Bowdoin, Brown, Bucknell, California, Case, Chicago, Colorado, Colorado College, Colo. Sch. Mines, Cornell, Cumberland, Dartmouth, Davidson,* Denison, Denver, Dickinson, Georgia, Ga. Sch. Tech., George Washington, Hampden-Sidney, Harvard, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, Kansas, Kansas State Col-

*For Jewish students.

lege, Kentucky State, Lake Forest, Lehigh, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Mass. Agr. Col., Mass Inst. Tech., Mercer, Michigan, Millsaps, Minnesota, Missouri, Mo. Sch. Mines, Nebraska, New York, New Hampshire, North Carolina, N. C. A. & M. C., Ohio State, Oklahoma, Oklahoma State College; Oregon, Oregon State College, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, Randolph-Macon, Richmond, Rutgers, Southwestern, Southwestern Presbyterian, Stanford, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Tennessee, Texas, Trinity (N. C.), Tulane, Vanderbilt, Vermont, *Virginia*, University of the South, Wabash, Washburn, Washington, Washington State College, Washington and Jefferson, Washington and Lee, West Virginia, William and Mary, William Jewell, Wisconsin, Wofford,—88. 18,000-2500-900.

Scarlet, White and Emerald Green.

Lily of the Valley.

Caduceus—1885.

Star and Crescent—1897.

LAMBDA CHI ALPHA—November 2, 1909—Akron, Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic, *Boston*, Brown, Bucknell, Butler, California, Cincinnati, Colby, Colgate, Cornell, Cumberland, Dartmouth, Denison, Denver, De Pauw, Franklin and Marshall, Georgia, Harvard, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa State College, Knox, Louisiana, Maine, Mass. Agr. Col., Mass. Inst. Tech., Michigan, Missouri School Mines, New Hampshire, Northwestern, Ohio, Oklahoma State College, Oregon State College, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Pittsburgh, Purdue, Rhode Island, Richmond, Rutgers, South Dakota, Syracuse, Texas, Union, Wabash, Washington and Jefferson, Washington State, Washington State College, Western Reserve, Wisconsin, Worcester—53. 3500-1500-500.

Purple, Green and Gold.

Violet.

The Purple, Green and Gold—1913.

PHI DELTA THETA—December 26, 1848—Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic, Allegheny, Amherst, Brown, Butler, California, Case, Central,

Chicago, Cincinnati, Colby, Colgate, Colorado, Colorado College, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Denison, De Pauw, Dickinson, Emory, Franklin, Georgia, Ga. Sch. Tech., Hanover, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, Iowa Wesleyan, Kansas, Kentucky State, Knox, Lafayette, Lehigh, Lombard, McGill, Mercer, *Miami*, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Northwestern, Ohio, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Oklahoma, Oregon, Oregon State College, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania College, Pennsylvania State, Pittsburgh, Purdue, Randolph-Macon, South Dakota, Southwestern, Stanford, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Texas, Toronto, Tulane, Union, University of the South, Utah, Vanderbilt, Vermont, Virginia, Wabash, Washburn, Washington, Washington State, Washington State College, Washington and Jefferson, Washington and Lee, Westminster, Whitman, Williams, Wisconsin—85. 24,000-2500-800.

Argent and Azure.

White Carnation.

The Scroll—1875.

The Palladium—1894

PHI EPSILON PI—November 23, 1903—Ala. Pol. Inst., Brown, Carnegie, C. C. N. Y., Columbia, Connecticut, Cornell, Dickinson, Georgia, Ga. Sch. Tech., Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Pittsburgh, Rhode Island, Rutgers, Syracuse, Tufts, Virginia—20. 1,000-400-175.

Purple and Gold.

None.

Phi Epsilon Pi Quarterly—1915.

PHI GAMMA DELTA—April 22, 1848—Alabama, Allegheny, Amherst, Brown, Bucknell, California, Chicago, Colgate, Colorado, Colorado College, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Denison, De Pauw, Hanover, Illinois, Illinois Wesleyan, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, Johns Hopkins, Kansas, Knox, Lafayette, Lehigh, Maine, Mass. Inst. Tech., Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania College, Pennsylvania State, Pittsburgh, Purdue, Richmond, Rutgers, Stanford,

Syracuse, Tennessee, Texas, Trinity, Union, University of the South, Virginia, Wabash, Washington State, *Washington and Jefferson*, Washington and Lee, Western Reserve, William Jewell, Williams, Wisconsin, Wittenberg, Worcester, Yale—63. 18,000-2000-700.

Royal Purple.

Heliotrope.

Phi Gamma Delta—1879.

PHI KAPPA PSI—February 19, 1852—Allegheny, Amherst, Beloit, Brown, Bucknell, California, Case, Chicago, Colgate, Colorado, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, De Pauw, Dickinson, Franklin and Marshall, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, Johns Hopkins, Kansas, Lafayette, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Northwestern, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Pennsylvania College, Purdue, Stanford, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Texas, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Washington and Jefferson, Washington and Lee, Washington State, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wittenberg—47. 16,000-1000-400.

Dark Red and Dark Green.

Jacqueminot Rose.

The Shield—1875.

Mystic Friend—1911.

PHI KAPPA SIGMA—October 19, 1850—Alabama, Armour, California, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Dickinson, Franklin and Marshall, Ga. Sch. Tech., Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Mass. Inst. Tech., Michigan, Minnesota, Northwestern, *Pennsylvania*, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, Randolph-Macon, Richmond, Stanford, Tulane, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Washington State, Washington and Jefferson, Washington and Lee, West Virginia, Wisconsin—30. 5000-600-200.

Black and Gold.

None.

Phi Kappa Sigma News Letter—1901.

PHI SIGMA KAPPA—March 15, 1873—Brown, California, C. C. N. Y., Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Franklin and Marshall, George

Washington, Illinois, Iowa State College, Lehigh, Maryland, *Mass. Agr. Col.*, Mass. Inst. Tech., Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State College, Stevens, St. John's, St. Lawrence, Swarthmore, Union, Virginia, West Virginia, Williams, Wisconsin, Worcester, Yale—30. 4500-750-300.

Silver and Magenta Red.

None.

Signet—1903.

PI KAPPA ALPHA—March 1, 1868—Alabama Polytechnic, Arkansas, Beloit, Birmingham-Southern, California, Cincinnati, Cornell, Davidson, Emory, Florida, Ga. Sch. Tech., Georgetown (Ky.), Hampden-Sidney, Howard, Illinois, Iowa State College, Kansas, Kansas State College, Kentucky, Louisiana, Millsaps, Missouri, Mo. Sch. Mines, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, N. C. A. & M. C., N. Ga. A. C., Ohio State, Oklahoma, Oregon State College, Pennsylvania State, Richmond, Rutgers, Southern Methodist, Southwestern, Southwestern Presbyterian, Syracuse, Tennessee, Texas, Transylvania, Trinity (N. C.), Tulane, Utah, *Virginia*, Washington and Lee, Washington, Washington State, Western Reserve, William and Mary, Wisconsin—51. 5000-1100-400. *Michigan*

Garnet and Old Gold.

Lily of the Valley.

The Shield and Diamond—1890.

The Dagger and Key—1900.

PI KAPPA PHI—December 10, 1904—Alabama, California, *Charleston*, Emory, Georgia, Ga. Sch. Tech., Nebraska, North Carolina, Roanoke, Oglethorpe, Trinity, Wofford—12. 900-250-100.

Gold and White.

Red Rose.

Star and Lamp—1909.

PSI UPSILON—November 24, 1833—Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, California, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Hamilton, Illinois, Kenyon, Lehigh, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania,

Rochester, Syracuse, Trinity, *Union*, Washington State, Wesleyan, Williams, Wisconsin, Yale—25. 15,000-600-250.

Garnet and Gold.

None.

The Diamond—1878.

SIGMA ALPHA MU*—November 26, 1909—Alabama, Buffalo, C. C. N. Y., Columbia, Columbia Med. Dept., Cornell, Dickinson, Harvard, Illinois, Kentucky, Long Island Med. Col., McGill, Mass. Inst. Tech., Minnesota, Ohio State, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Syracuse, Toronto, Utah, Washington, Yale—24. 2000-500-250.

Purple and White.

Violet.

Octogonian—1912.

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON—March 9, 1856—Adrian, *Alabama*, Ala. Pol. Tech. Inst., Allegheny, Arizona, Arkansas, Beloit, Bethel, Birmingham-Southern, Boston, Bucknell, California, Carnegie, Case, Central, Chicago, Cincinnati, Colorado, Colorado State College, Colo. Sch. Mines, Columbia, Cornell, Cumberland, Dartmouth, Davidson, Denison, Denver, Dickinson, Emory, Florida, Franklin, George Washington, Georgia, Ga. Sch. Tech., Harvard, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, Kansas, Kansas State College, Kentucky, Lafayette, Louisiana, Maine, Mass. Inst. Tech., Mercer, Miami, Michigan, Millikin, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Mt. Union, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Northwestern, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Oklahoma, Oregon, Oregon State College, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania College, Pennsylvania State, Pittsburgh, Purdue, South Carolina, South Dakota, Southwestern Presbyterian, Stanford, St. Lawrence, St. Stephen's, Syracuse, Tennessee, Texas, Tulane, Union, University of the South, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Washington, Washington State, Washington State College, Washington and Lee, Wisconsin, Worcester, Wyoming—91. 24,000-2800-900. *Michigan State College*

Royal Purple and Old Gold.

Minerva.

Violet.

The Record—1880.

Phi Alpha—1892.

*For Jewish students.

SIGMA CHI—June 20, 1855—Alabama, Albion, Arkansas, Beloit, Brown, Bucknell, Butler, California, Case, Central, Chicago, Cincinnati, Colorado, Colorado College, Colorado State College, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Denison, De Pauw, Dickinson, George Washington, Georgia, Hobart, Illinois, Illinois Wesleyan, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, Kansas, Kentucky State, Lafayette, Lehigh, Maine, Mass. Inst. Tech., *Miami*, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Montana State College, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Northwestern, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Oklahoma, Oregon, Oregon State Col., Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania College, Pennsylvania State, Pittsburgh, Purdue, Southern California, Stanford, Syracuse, Tennessee, Texas, Trinity (N. C.), Tulane, Utah, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Wabash, Washington, Washington State, Washington State College, Washington and Lee, West Virginia, Wisconsin—73-20,000-1600-700.

Blue and Gold.

White Rose.

The Sigma Chi Quarterly—1881.

The Sigma Chi Bulletin—1887.

SIGMA NU—January 1, 1869—Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic, Albion, Arizona, Arkansas, Bethany, Bowdoin, Brown, California, Carnegie, Case, Chicago, Colgate, Colorado, Colorado State College, Colo. Sch. Mines, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Delaware, De Pauw, Drury, Emory, George Washington, Georgia, Ga. Sch. Tech., Howard, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, Kansas, Kansas State College, Kentucky State, Lafayette, Lehigh, Lombard, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Mercer, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mo. Sch. Mines, Montana, Mt. Union, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, N. C. A. & M. C., N. Ga. A. C., Northwestern, Ohio State, Oklahoma, Oregon, Oregon State College, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, Rose Polytechnic, South Carolina, Stanford, Stetson, Stevens, Syracuse, Texas, Trinity, Tulane, Vanderbilt, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Washington State, Washington State College, Washington and Lee, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, West Virginia, William Jewell, Wisconsin—82. 15,000-3000-1200.

Black, White and Gold.

White Rose.

Delta of Sigma Nu—1883.

SIGMA PHI—March 4, 1827—California, Cornell, Hamilton, Hobart, Lehigh, Michigan, *Union*, Vermont, Williams, Wisconsin—10 3000-200-75.

Light Blue and White.

None.

SIGMA PHI EPSILON—November 1, 1901—Alabama Polytechnic, Arkansas, Baker, Brown, California, Colorado, Colorado State College, Cornell, Dartmouth, Delaware, Denver, Ga. Sch. Tech., George Washington, Kansas State College, Illinois, Illinois (Med. Col.), Iowa, Iowa State College, Iowa Wesleyan, Lawrence, Lehigh, Mass. Agr. Col., Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, N. C. A. & M. C., Norwich, Ohio Northern, Ohio State, Oregon State College, Pennsylvania, Purdue, Randolph-Macon, *Richmond*, Syracuse, Tennessee, Trinity (N. C.), Virginia, Va. Mil. Inst., Washington State College, Washington and Lee, West Virginia, William and Mary—45. 3000-1000-400.

Purple and Red.

American Beauty and Violet.

Sigma Phi Epsilon Journal—1904.

SIGMA PI—1897—California, Cornell, Franklin and Marshall, Illinois, Iowa, Kenyon, Ohio, Ohio Northern, Ohio State, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, Tulane, Utah—14. 2500-350-100.

Lavender and White.

Orchid.

The Emerald—1911.

TAU KAPPA EPSILON—January 10, 1899—Beloit, California, Carroll, Chicago, Coe, Eureka, Illinois, *Illinois Wesleyan*, Iowa State College, Knox, Millikin, Minnesota, Washington, Wisconsin—14. 700-350-100. *Michigan*

Cherry and Gray.

Pearl.

Red Carnation.

The Teke—1908.

THETA CHI—April 10, 1856—Alabama Polytechnic, California, Colgate, Cornell, Dickinson, Florida, Hampden-Sidney, Illinois, Maine,

Mass. Agr. Col., Mass. Inst. Tech., Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, N. D. Agr. Col., *Norwich*, Oregon State College, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Pittsburgh, Purdue, Rensselaer, Rhode Island, Richmond, Rochester, Stanford, Virginia, Wisconsin, Worcester—30. 4,000-900-300.

Red and White.

Ruby.

None.

The Rattle—1911.

THETA DELTA CHI—June 5, 1848—Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, California, C. C. N. Y., Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, George Washington, Hamilton, Hobart, Illinois, Iowa, Lafayette, Lehigh, Mass. Inst. Tech., McGill, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Rochester, Stanford, Toronto, Tufts, Virginia, Washington State, William and Mary, Williams, Wisconsin—29. 6000-700-250.

Black, White and Blue.

Ruby.

Minerva.

Red Carnation.

The Shield—1884.

ZETA BETA TAU*—December 29, 1898—Boston, Brooklyn Polytechnic, Case, C. C. N. Y., Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Illinois, Louisiana, McGill, Mass. Inst. Tech., Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio State, Pennsylvania, Southern California, Syracuse, Tulane, Union, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Western Reserve—24. 2000-500-225.

Light Blue and White.

None.

ZETA PSI—1847—Bowdoin, Brown, California, Case, Colby, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Illinois, Lafayette, McGill, Michigan, Minnesota, *New York*, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rutgers, Stanford, Syracuse, Toronto, Tufts, Virginia, Washington State, Wisconsin, Williams, Yale—26. 8000-550-250.

White.

White Carnation.

The Circle—1910.

*For Jewish students.

MONTHLY STUDY TOPICS

- October* **Inception of the Sorority Idea.** Phi Beta Kappa and its successors; types; educational opportunities for women; rise of sorority; causes; centers of activity; types.
- November* **Extension.** 1870-1885; 1885-1900; 1900-1910; open and closed fields; voting privileges in different sororities; advantages and disadvantages of long, short, compact, scattered, sectional rolls; conservatism vs. expansion; university vs. college.
- December* **Standards.** Governmental; A. C. A.; S. A. C. W.; Phi Beta Kappa; Phi Kappa Phi; Carnegie Foundation; other agencies at work; pressing need for a definite and fair criterion.
- January* **Government.** Supreme governing body; usual council; variations in numbers and elections; advantages and disadvantages in long term and tenure; present tendencies; salaried officers; central office.
- February* **Publications.** Usual; special; contemporaneous fraternity and sorority magazines; finance; life subscriptions.
- March* **The Alumnae Movement.** History; duty owed by sorority; advantages; national prestige; financial security; convention representation; obligations and privileges of alumnae associations.
- April* **The Chapter House Movement.** Advantages and disadvantages locally and elsewhere; finance; methods used by other fraternities and sororities; ownership; house rules; chaperons.
- May* **Panhellenism.** History; growth; ideals; National Panhellenic; city Panhellenics; college Panhellenics; local rules; rules elsewhere; sophomore pledging; compulsory, voluntary; net gains to date; men's movement.

ADDENDA

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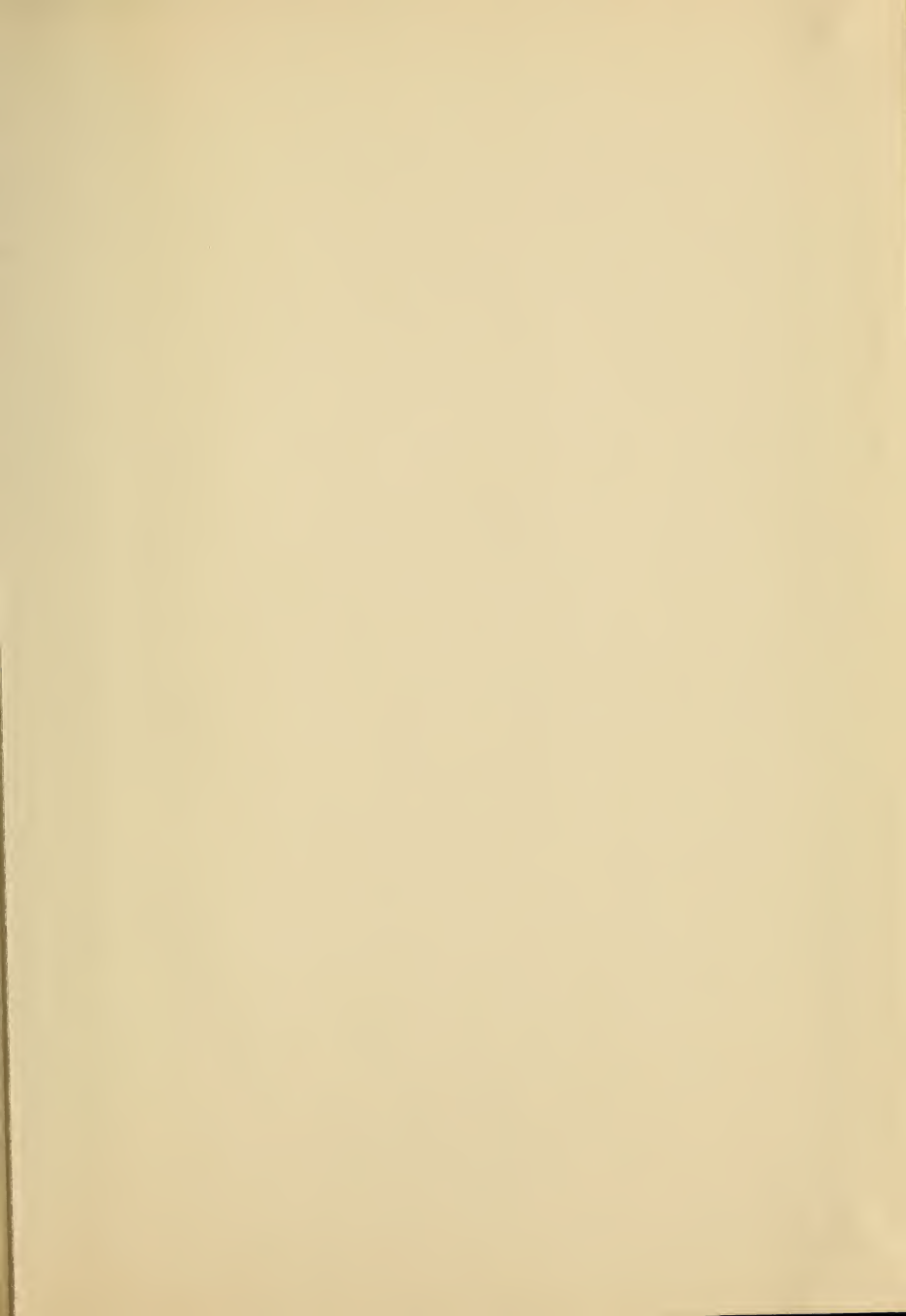
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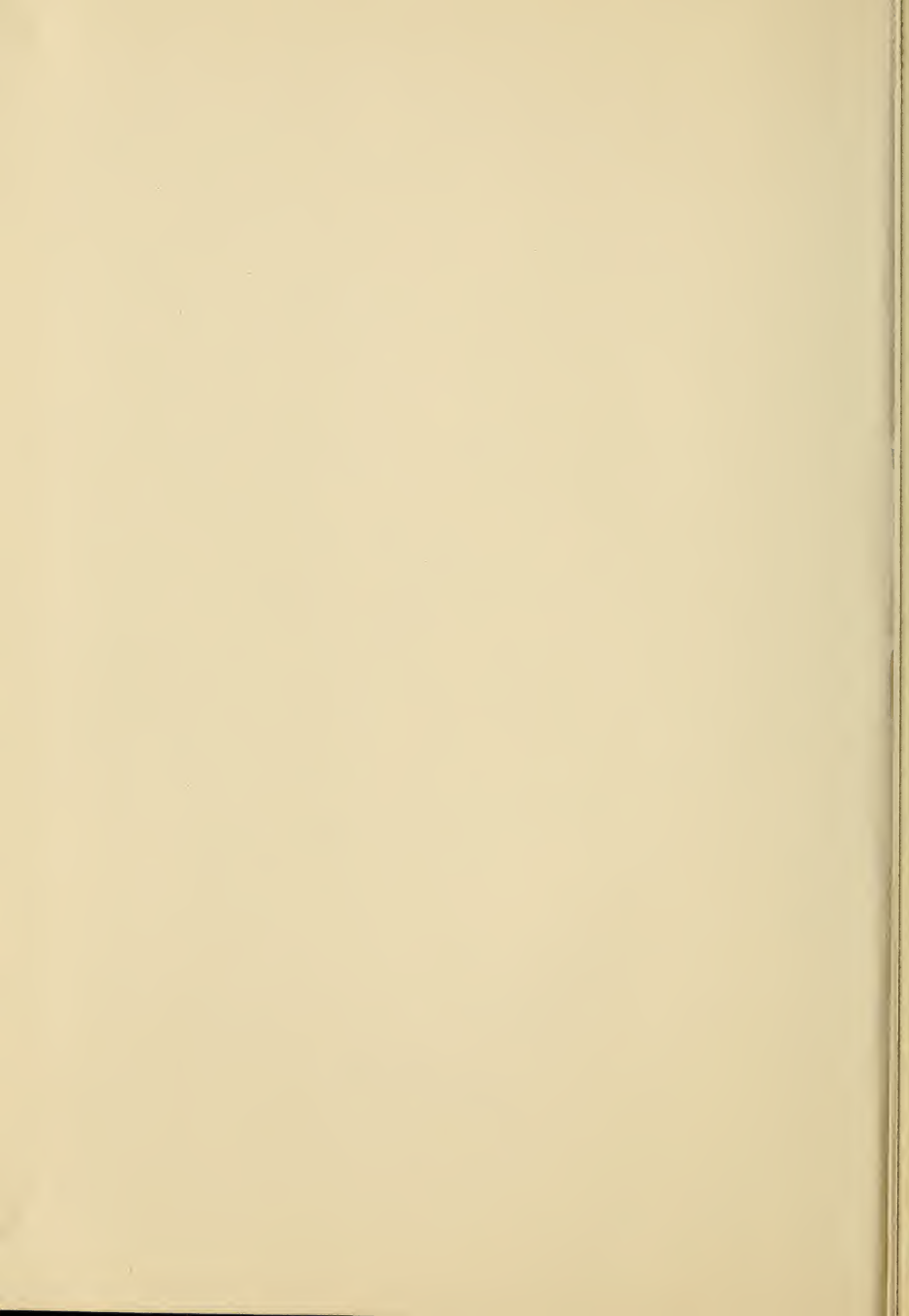
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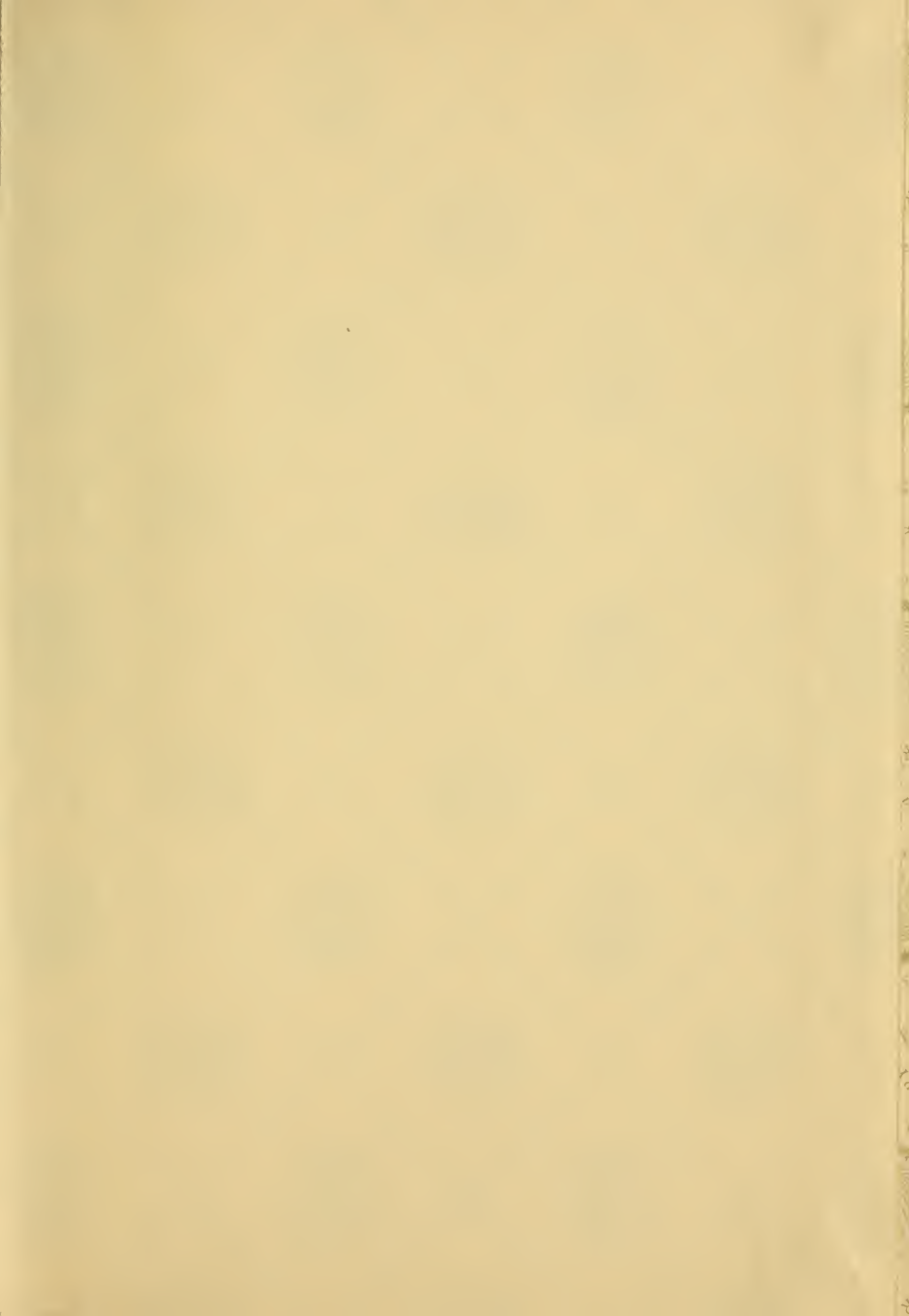
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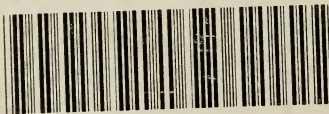








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